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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Washington Awaits Debt Talks

Little Entente Raises Voice

Ship Subsidies Look Strange

Goebbels Defends Germany

Small Powers Win Arms Say

Alaska Bears Wear Gold Coats

WASHINGTON sets the scenes for next week's conferences on war debts. With Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, financial adviser to the British Government, Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, and T. K. Bewley, expert, on the way from London, Secretary of State Hull announces that negotiations will be handled for the United States by Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of the Treasury, and Frederick Livesey, economic adviser in the State Department. No indication is given of what compromise on the billions involved might stand a chance of being agreed upon by the two governments, but the British informal suggestions have been definite—They propose that 90 per cent of the debt be canceled.

* * *

The Little Entente desires that both Austria and Hungary shall preserve their independence along existing lines. Such is the declaration as the council of Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia adjourns a four-day session. King Carol and King Alexander of the two latter countries participate in the deliberations for the first time. Economic cooperation with each other and with neighbor states is sought, but uniting of any state with another is opposed—The Little Entente wants no alliances that might involve a revision of boundary lines.

* * *

The U. S. Senate investigation into government subsidies to shipping lines carrying mails discloses startling facts. The Export Steamship Corporation bought 18 vessels from the U. S. Shipping Board for $1,071,431 and in three years drew in subsidies more than was paid for the ships. In 1929, Senator Black shows, the company received at the rate of $66,000 for each pound of letters it carried. Protest is made that the picture is not a fair one. New Zealand complains of the American shipping laws—It calls them a detriment to other countries.

* * *

Germany is defended by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, before the press correspondents at Geneva. He insists that Germany desires to coöperate in establishing the peace of Europe and denies that it is pursuing a policy of intellectual expansion to be followed by expansion by force. The correspondents feel that he fails in explaining Germany's action toward Austria and its persecutions of the Jews—Dr. Goebbels' recent autobiography glorifies war.

* * *

American Protestant churches find that they received $378,000,000 in contributions in 1932. In 1929 they received $580,000,000. An examination of conditions in both years develops some interesting facts. Between 1929 and 1932 the national income fell off 54 per cent, but the voluntary church contributions fell off only 40 per cent. The total church income in any year was always below 1 per cent of the national income. The 1932 figures register a quality of the church folks—Devotion stood up pretty well under financial strain.

* * *

Geneva believes the small nations will retain a voice in disarmament discussions. The scheme appears to have been abandoned which proposed to limit conversations exclusively to the four great European powers and the United States in speeding a draft convention. The small nations also win their protest against the Italian plan for a five-power conference at Stresa. With nothing done behind their backs, nothing discussed without them, the little powers prove their might—They show again a singular ability to have things go their way.

* * *

China is told that America's mission in the Philippines is finished. Jacob G. Schurman of New York, chairman of the first U. S. Philippine Commission, makes the declaration at a Rotary Club dinner at Shanghai. He says the Filipinos have reached the limit of advancement and education in democracy achievable under American leadership. The United States won't hold an alien people under domination against their will—But of course there does remain the problem of how justly to let them go.

* * *

Alaska dreams of hidden streams running yellow with flake gold. Romance gets a fresh impetus when the Yukon region learns what was discovered in the skins of brown grizzly bears shipped to market. Prof. E. C. O'Roke of the University of Michigan combed out some of these thick furs in making a study of wild animal parasites and found many tiny particles of gold when he "panned." Do the great bears bathe in golden creeks and sun themselves on golden sandbars? Old sourdoughs may stealthily follow the bears to their golden kingdom—But they won't try to overtake them with fine-toothed combs.

Chinese Plan Curb For Dame Fashion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canton, China

CANTONESE girls and women are warned against advancing too rapidly in "modernized dress" by an order issued by the Provincial Commissioner of Public Safety. Styles have changed completely during the past year in Canton as at Shanghai, and the Commissioner is not pleased with the changes.

The authorities are now working on a number of "model dresses," suited to women of various ages, which conform to the Commissioner's ideas of what well-dressed women should wear. These will be displayed throughout the city and province. If the ladies do not accept his basic ideas voluntarily, the Commissioner hints that he may impose definite regulations.

Change in Venue Of Debts Parley Promises Action

Shift to Treasury Taken to Mean That Actual Revision Is Due

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—War debt negotiations, to begin next week with the arrival of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British financial expert, will be held under authority of the United States Treasury, rather than the State Department, it was announced today.

This change of venue has important meaning. So long as the debts were merely under negotiation as a diplomatic factor—from the time of the Hoover moratorium through the discussions about the last Dec. 15 payment and the token payment of June 16, 1933—they were in charge of the State Department. But when the payments were up for drastic and fundamental revision, before the debt-funding agreements were reached, and in process of reaching those agreements, the whole affair was in the hands of the Treasury.

Putting it in the latter place on this occasion, therefore, implies Administration recognition that a genuine revision must take place, not merely a diplomatic interchange of views or demands, or an adjustment in the form of postponement or moratorium.

In general charge of the talks with with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross will be Mr. Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, who was Acting Secretary during Mr. William H. Woodin's absences. He is a young Marylander and Washington lawyer of some financial experience, whose abilities were well shown through a summer in which many issues of paramount importance came up. He had much to do with the currency stabilization discussions, the President's gold orders, and the coming adjustment of the dollar.

Assisting Mr. Acheson will be Mr. Frederick Livesey, assistant economic adviser in the State Department. Mr. Livesey acted as an expert adviser in earlier war debt talks, was in Europe for the tense negotiations over the Hoover moratorium, and later worked in Geneva on the preparatory committee for the World Economic Conference.

Reports from London of a lump-sum offer which Sir Frederick may be bringing with him are accepted only provisionally here. The advantages of this method of settlement are fully recognized, but any lump sum which Congress would be ready to accept is so much greater than anything Britain could offer that prospects of agreement do not seem to be great. The more realistic outcome, it is feared, must be another attempt at postponement, however regrettable this may be to all concerned.

The offer of $400,000,000 now attributed to Britain is a bare 10 cents on the dollar, for the total indebtedness on its funded scale is $4,074,808,358.44. Congress will presumably stick at this sum and it will be difficult to hit upon a middle ground figure.

New York Committee Stops Relief Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee has put up its shutters and turned the problem of relief over to the state and federal agencies.

Mr. Harvey D. Gibson, head of the committee since it was organized in 1931, said that a skeleton staff was being held ready to aid the federal relief administration in distributing New York's share of the recent $75,000,000 appropriation, in case such action was desired. Use existing facilities averts necessity of setting up a new organization, he said.

At a meeting of the executive committee yesterday, at which the affairs of the organization were wound up, the appropriations committee was appointed to act for the parent organization after Oct. 1. This committee will receive outstanding funds and disburse the remainder after details of closing the offices have been completed.

Meanwhile, the state temporary emergency relief administration reports that throughout New York State, 359,366 families, totaling 1,460,000 individuals, were carried on relief rolls during August, at a total cost of $11,317,071, as compared with 365,915 which received public relief in July at a total cost of $10,925,388.

Ship Subsidies Draw Attacks On Wide Front

Criticism of U. S. Plan Augments Revelations of Senate Inquiry

Heavy Loss on Sales

Comparison of Rates Paid on Mail Contracts Indicates Costly Federal Aid

Foreign voices were added today to opposition to the existing system of United States Government subsidies to steamship lines for transporting the mails, growing every day with tales of abuses being disclosed by a special Senate investigating committee.

From New Zealand comes word that the United States shipping laws are a detriment to other countries, while at the Capitol unusual relationships between private shipping companies and the Shipping Board were revealed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — The Senate's investigation by a select committee of all ocean mail and air mail contracts revealed yesterday that Mr. C. Bascom Slemp, after he had relinquished his post as secretary to President Coolidge, received $15,000 from a private shipping firm for obtaining a cheaper price from the United States Shipping Board on vessels bought by the company; that a woman lecturer, paid by the shipping interests, addressed a woman's organization, "under the auspices of the Shipping Board," and that the total subsidies paid one line in three years amounted to more than the line paid for 18 ships.

Tonnage Price Reduced

Mr. Slemp, it was disclosed, asked for $50,000 for his legal services, but only received $15,000. This information came to the committee in a letter from Mr. Henry Herberman, president of the Export Steamship Corporation, which purchased the ships at the lower rate. The Shipping Board wanted $8.50 a ton for its ships, but Mr. Slemp succeeded in getting them for the export corporation for $7.50 a ton, according to Mr. Herberman.

The Export Corporation paid $1,071,431 for the 18 ships which originally had cost the Government $42,000,000 and on which $1,825,718 had been spent for repairs before they were turned over to private hands.

Between July, 1929 and June, 1930, testimony showed, the line carried only one pound of letters but received in payment from the Government $125,820. Its average subsidy

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Coöperative Village Experiment Planned By Calgary Families

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—An experiment in establishing a coöperative community along the line of the small coöperative villages in Europe, will be tested out in Alberta.

Eleven families with 15 children are intending to form such a community provided the provincial government will grant them land for the purpose.

The Calgary City Council has agreed to supply to these unemployed families relief grants for a year. Their rent allowance which the city of Calgary has been paying will be applied to the purchase of lumber and building materials.

The fathers of the 11 families are experts in a number of trades including carpentry and poultry raising, and they will exchange their services in establishing the cooperative community. The wives will be just as active as their men folk in furthering the community plan and will help each other with dressmaking, light gardening, canning, pickling and other household accomplishments.

Marconi Declares Television Emerging

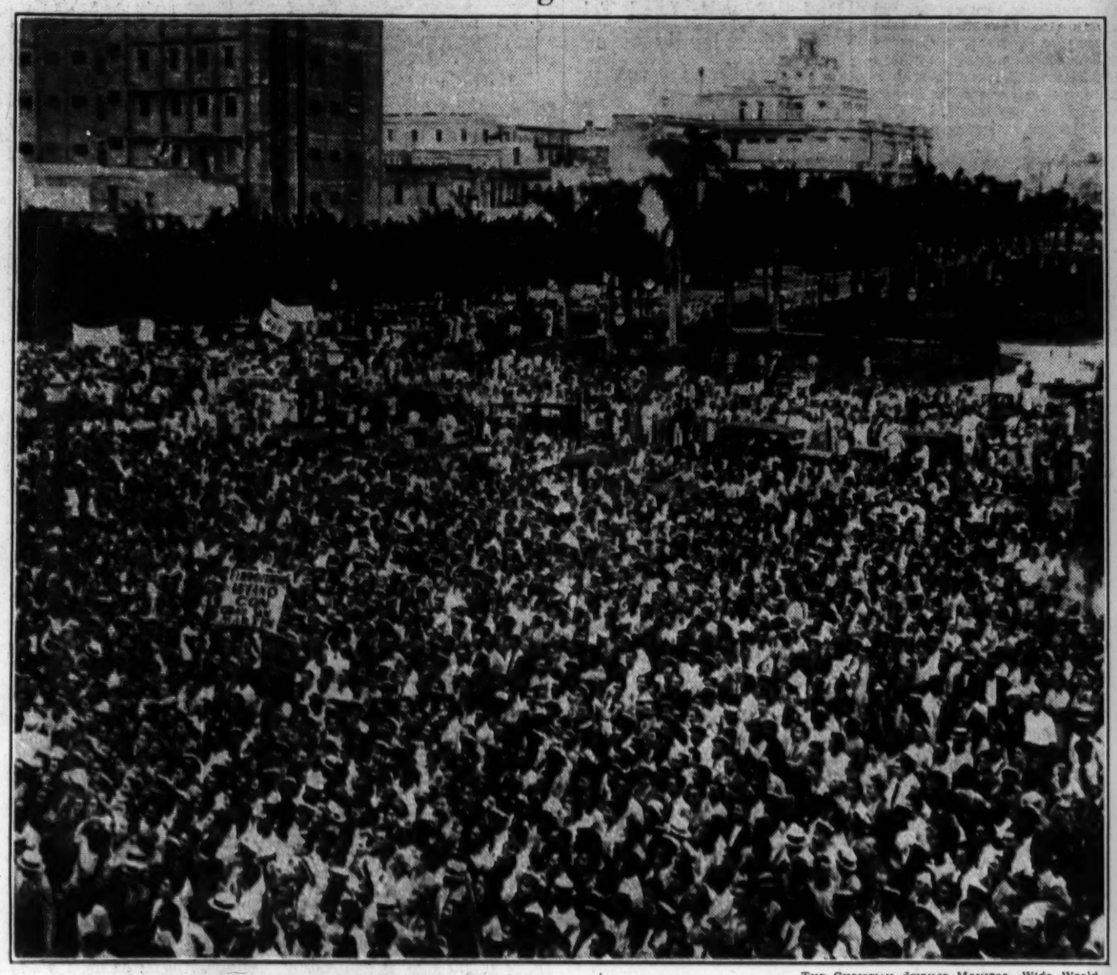
NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Senator Guglielmo Marconi of Italy, wizard of the wireless, came to the American shores today with the declaration that although television is emerging from the research stage it is not yet quite ready.

Accompanied by Mrs. Marconi, the Senator is in this country for a stay of three weeks or more, during which he will attend the Chicago world's fair, and he said, "learn something about radio in the United States."

Admitting that he was conducting some chemical experiments, which he declined to disclose, he said that there was no doubt that the wireless phone would become a much greater adjunct in communication than at present. He did not think that it would ever replace the wire telephone.

Commenting on present world conditions, he said that there was great interest in Italy in President Roosevelt's recovery campaign, and that he himself had every confidence in the United States.

Cubans Turn Listening Ear to Their President



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Scene in Front of Palace in Havana When Dr. Grau San Martin Addressed Railway Workers

Lindbergh Praises Big Advance Made By Soviet Aviation

Hopes to Return in Two Years to Note Result of Present Program

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh are so impressed by the experimental aviation work that is being carried on in Soviet Russia that they hope to return to this country in a couple of years to see for themselves how the experiments have worked out.

The Colonel told of this desire at a banquet given in honor of himself and his wife last night. Two United States Senators William G. McAdoo (D.) of California and R. R Reynolds (D.) of North Carolina, were present at the banquet, and a four-piece orchestra periodically played "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

"This country is peculiarly fitted for aviation development because it is a land of great distances," Colonel Lindbergh said, "and I am impressed with your accomplishments.

"Your technical achievements cannot be doubted after seeing your new construction and experimental laboratories. In fact, we are both anxious to return in two years to see the result of your present experiments translated into actualities."

Mrs. Lindbergh pleased her audience by saying: "I am honored to sit at the same table with Soviet women aviators who are participating in the development of this science on equality with men."

Four of Soviet Russia's leading women pilots were present and joined in the enthusiastic applause.

Mr. B. Anveldt, vice-chairman of the Aviation Department of the Soviet Government, who acted as host, declared that the entire Russian population had followed Lindbergh's career with interest, and that his valor and technical skill were highly esteemed.

The Lindberghs continued their sightseeing today, planning to leave Moscow tomorrow. They refused to reveal their destination in advance.

See Havana—Sure, Senorita; All Around, Una Hora, Un Peso; But National Hotel, No, No, No

Monitor Correspondent Gets 'Close-Up' on Interned Cuban Army Officers While Taxi Driver Casts Apprehensive Looks Over His Shoulder

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—Everybody said that it couldn't be done. The ship would be at Havana for just one hour and thirty minutes. Nobody but an American could want to look at the revolution. Certainly nobody but an American newspaper reporter would insist on going up to the Hotel National where the 300 Machado army officers had taken refuge and ask them how they were getting on, how they get the creases in their trousers each morning and what they eat for breakfast, and do they think this is to be another Alamo incident with themselves cast for the star parts.

The captain muttered that probably nobody would be allowed off the boat anyway. The purser was plainly annoyed with tourists who refused to behave like tourists and buy perfume when he knew a perfectly splendid address for getting the French product at bottom prices. The chief officer said that all Americans spend their time in port drinking iced pineapple juice at "Sloppy Joe's," but now, if you must do something different, why not try the native cooking at "The Two Brothers."

It certainly was a nuisance to all hands to be confronted by a woman passenger who would hang over the rail counting United States gunboats in the harbor and who cast wistful eyes up at the great cream bulk of the Hotel National, where the beleagured officers had now been in residence for many days.

Shook Their Heads

They shook their heads disparagingly when she finally went down the gangplank waving her large scarlet landing card and a copy of that day's Havana Post, in which appeared an advertisement assuring all tourists that the National Hotel of Cuba is "open all the year," with "summer rates now in effect," and "swim in the refreshing salt water plunge—visitors welcome."

"Visitors welcome"—not a word about the soldier guards who surround the hotel at a distance of about three blocks away and wave all comers back from the hotel. Not a word about how the other resi-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Ford 35-Hour Week Plan Complete; Halt Hiring of Veterans

DETROIT, Sept. 28 (AP)—Officials of the Ford Motor Company today said the plant will be operated on a five-day, 40-hour week, with a complete shutdown several days each month to bring the average down to the 35 hours prescribed by the NRA automobile code which the company has not signed.

Officials declined to comment on the closing of the Ford assembly plant at Chester, Penna., beyond stating that because of the closely interlocking nature of all production units in such a plant the absence of a few key men is likely to result in cessation of all operations.

Registration of World War veterans for the 5000 jobs offered by the Ford Company was suspended in Detroit today until Oct. 16, after Mr. Rex Humphrey, commander of the Wayne County (Detroit) Legion Council, said more men were being sent to the plant than could be properly examined.

The Dearborn NRA compliance board tonight will hold its first meeting since organization was perfected, and at that time it is expected to receive several hundred complaints which NRA officials said have been made by former Ford employees who claimed they were dismissed to make way for the newly-hired veterans.

Where Is Paris? Geographers Ask

* * *

Seine's Fame Challenged by the Yonne; Instinct of Salmon Brought Into Dispute

* * *

By Sisley Huddleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Here is a little problem in geography: On what river does Paris stand? The Seine? That is what is taught in the schools and is repeated in all the books and newspaper articles about France. But it happens not to be true.

At least, the general belief that the Seine is the Paris river, as the Thames is the London river, and the Hudson is the New York river, is now challenged. It is challenged with a wealth of argument, and there is no doubt that a good case has been made out against the Seine, which has for so long usurped the distinction of serving Paris.

It is not the Seine which runs through Paris—it is the Yonne. So Professor Roche has shown to the satisfaction of a number of persons, who in these days of changing political, social, and economic conceptions are displeased to find that geography, too, is liable to be upset.

But how, the reader will ask, can the claim of the Yonne be sustained when all the maps distinctly label the Paris river as the Seine? It is very simple—the maps are wrong! No one has taken the trouble hitherto to examine with critical eyes the course of these rivers. The moment any serious attention is paid to the course and importance of the Yonne and the Seine all doubts are dissipated.

* * *

For some strange reason which is lost in the mists of antiquity, the feeble confluent has been taken for the main stream, and the main stream has been regarded as the confluent. The Seine and the Yonne meet at Montereau. Now it is perfectly apparent that at Montereau the Yonne is much more important than the Seine. It is the Seine which runs into the Yonne; it is the Yonne which receives the Seine.

In the first place, the Yonne is

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Things Present

Mr. Chamberlain gives us an interesting picture of everyday Russia in his Diary of an Onlooker in Russia, on the Editorial page. Near-by is another Casual Day.

A heart-warming glimpse into Hungarian home life is given us in the intimate illustration on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

The second installment of the story "Out of Israel," which began in last Thursday's paper, will be found on the Young Folks' page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions — Foods page. Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Subway Solves Traffic Problem, Engineers Told

Motorcars Cause Jams Costing Money and Time to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28—American cities, facing congested downtown street traffic and rapid-transit facility needs as a result of the ever-increasing popularity of the automobile, will soon turn more generally to subways for relief, Mr. F G Hibbard of the Electric Company, Milwaukee, predicted before the closing convention session of the American Society of Municipal Engineers here yesterday.

"Congestion, with its accompanying inconveniences, discomforts and dangers has been prolonged until it is being accepted as almost inevitable and tolerated by a public which believes there is little chance for improvement," he declared.

It has been determined through study that a two-track local subway for surface car operation will handle six and a half times, while a four-track subway providing local and express service, will handle 26 times, the number of persons carried by passenger automobiles on a six-lane street with parking prohibited, according to Mr. Hibbard.

Even without subways, Mr. Hibbard pointed out, cities can relieve downtown street traffic congestion to a considerable degree by keeping motorcar traffic off of main arteries and thoroughfares used by street cars.

Citing statistics in Milwaukee as being typical of those in other modern American cities, Mr. Hibbard said:

"The automobile has been largely responsible for the fact that Milwaukee has added 17.7 square miles to its area in the last few years. This is an increase of 67 per cent. All residential suburbs likewise have a phenomenal growth.

"As for traffic congestion, a recent transportation survey covering a number of large cities revealed that two-thirds of the 29,000,000 people in the cities were dependent upon public transportation to take them daily to and from work. A single track street car line will carry at about maximum capacity 13,500 people per hour in one direction while a similar width of pavement used by private automobiles will carry only 1575 people.

"Nine traffic lanes of private automobiles must transport the equivalent of one lane of street cars. When parking is prohibited on 'street car streets,' street cars will show an increase of 600 per cent in number of persons carried per hour. That is a strong argument for the restriction of automobile traffic on such streets."

Argentina Approves Law for Copyrights

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 27 (By U. P.)—Argentina's "intellectual property bill" was passed by the Chamber of Deputies Sept. 25 and became a law yesterday. The Senate passed it last week.

This was the first attempt to enact a copyright law in Argentina. The law is designed to frustrate the flourishing racket of pirating books, plays and music. Under its terms a copyright runs for 30 years after the passing of the author. The bill also protects syndicated newspaper articles.

State Recoups Prosperity Of Its Town Ward

Massachusetts Takes Over Entire Government of Millville

Citizens Lose All Say

Raises Property Valuation, Puts Welfare Recipients at Work, Pays Teachers

Millville, Mass., can tell Chicago what to do if it goes bankrupt.

This southern Massachusetts township of 2300 persons apparently holds the solution to the nation-wide question of what to do when brought up point-blank against a seemingly impassable wall of debt.

The town is the laboratory of a unique experiment which may soon sweep the Commonwealth, reaching into the financially wavering cities of Revere and Lowell and the town of Mashpee. Literally, it is a state dictatorship which wipes out local town offices.

Millville will hold no municipal elections before 1936. It can't even select its selectmen. The voters have nothing to say as to who will be the town clerk, treasurer or auditor. The school commission, public works department and the board of selectmen have been abolished.

Yet there is rejoicing in Millville today. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. And Millville seems to be eating heartily for the first time in many long months, particularly the school teachers who are being mailed their pay in full after nearly a year of payless service.

State Takes Over the Job

What is more, Millville expects its tax rate of $75, the highest in the State, will sink to something like $35 when the figures are announced by Mr. Henry F. Long, state tax commissioner.

So Millville is inclined to say to those other towns and cities who can't seem to govern their own affairs to give the State a try at it.

It is almost assured that Mashpee is one town that will listen to Millville and go under a state receivership. Its town government will probably be completely absorbed by the Commonwealth under a plan similar to the three-year state-adjustment program in Millville.

The guiding hand behind the Millville experiment is the tax commissioner, chairman of a commission of three assigned to look after the affairs of the township and appoint its auditor, treasurer, clerk and even its constables. The other members are Mr Arthur B. Lord, of the State Department of Education, and Mr. Edward T. Simoneau, assistant to the Attorney-General.

Voters are completely silenced, having shown their inability to keep the town's head above the waters of financial collapse.

Property Valuation "Boosted"

When the State first looked into Millville's affairs, it found more than one sign of haphazard government. One was the valuation of property at about one-half what the State thought it should have been. Valuations were immediately boosted to normal, a move which will bring the tax rate down to the low level anticipated by the tax commissioner.

While this stroke means nothing to the taxpayer in dollars and cents, it adjusts Millville's machinery to meet the thrusts of future demands on the taxpayer.

To pay off the teachers, the commission has obtained a loan of $60,000 from the State at what it costs the State to carry it.

As the checks flow into the mails, Mr. Lord pays a distinct tribute to the patriotic fervor of the school teachers who have served continually without pay enabling the 400 school children to keep on with their education. He doesn't know how the teachers kept going but thinks the long-delayed wages will go largely toward paying off the amounts these teachers had to borrow.

Finding the township was paying out heavy sums from the welfare funds to able-bodied men, the State put them to work on public works programs in that sector.

In evaluating the Millville experiment, Mr. Long said the township would be given a new lease on prosperity before 1936 rolls around.

Panama Canal Assists Western Canada Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The opening of the Panama Canal also opened the gates to industrial development in western Canada and the subsequent growth in manufacturing in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta has resulted in taking away much business hitherto concentrated in the central part of Canada.

According to figures prepared by the industrial development board of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan now have a combined wholesale business greater than that of Manitoba. The capital investments in the industries of Alberta and Saskatchewan total $175,416,000, almost as large as those in Manitoba, which is $188,413,000. However, the combined output of the two western provinces is now greater than that of Manitoba, hitherto the leading manufacturing center of the west, by about $14,000,000. Manitoba's output is $142,000,000 annually.

Japan's Success Held Threat To Western Races

Hordes of Chinese Will Be at Command of Invader, Says Lecturer

Unless Japan is stopped in its campaign against China, western civilization will face in very real form what ex-Emperor Wilhelm II styled the "Yellow Peril," declared Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, manager of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau in Boston.

In an interview before leaving for a lecture tour in the middle West, Dr. Hsieh said that the result of Japanese activities will be that China will become a second Japan. The Chinese will turn against their white friends who stood by while Japan marched on. Already, he said, Manchurian Chinese have been armed by the Japanese and have been killing their own kind in China proper.

Eleven years ago Dr. Hsieh predicted exactly what happened in Manchuria during the past two years. He foresaw that Japan would hurdle and destroy treaty barriers to gain Manchurian economic riches.

It will be quite possible, he said, for Japan, through intimidation and organization to build in China and India a vast army which would constitute a real peril to the West.

Many persons have held, he went on, that the Japanese, if they overrun China, will be assimilated. Yet this is a question of the ages, not the present. If any nation, with real organizing ability should conquer China, it could turn the Chinese masses into a limitless army.

Dr. Hsieh denied that Japan needed more territory for its expanding population. Although Japan took over Formosa and Korea, few Japanese have populated these territories. And they won't go to Manchuria, he said, except as companies of soldiers.

Although Japan claims an enormous birth rate, China's is several times as large. If the island nation annexes large portions of Chinese territory, in time China will be short of land. In Japan's 150,000 square miles live 69,000,000 persons, he said. In Shantung province, China, an area of 50,000 square miles, 45,000,000 persons make their home.

Japan is not taking over Manchuria to provide for its population, but for economic purposes, Dr. Hsieh added. If Japanese cheap labor has prolonged the present economic recession through over-production, he said, its retention of Manchuria will make the recession much worse than it is now, because of the tremendous economic wealth in Manchuria.

Only through the three-fold policy recommended by the League can Japan be stopped in its imperialistic march, Dr. Hsieh declared. These are: non-recognition, non-cooperation and non-continuation.

'Wrong Number' Call Likely on This 'Phone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

CARRIER pigeons are being used to solve the problem of communication between Shanghai and its rapidly growing industrial suburb at Pootung, across the Whangpoo River from the foreign settlements. Because Pootung is Chinese territory and the foreign settlements are served by their own telephone company, no agreement has yet been made for telephone connections.

Several foreign firms, with factories or installations at Pootung, maintain lofts of carrier pigeons who cross the river daily with letters. Recently a fire broke out at Pootung and a carrier pigeon brought the alarm to Shanghai, which called the fire department across the river.

Retreat of Fang Rebels Ends in North China

PEIPING, Sept. 28 (AP)—After failing to invade Peiping, General Fang Chen-wu's Chinese irregulars today retreated toward Chahar Province, and a crisis in the North China neutral zone ended as quickly as it arose a few days ago.

Two thousand Japanese troops, hurriedly called to this area when Fang invaded the demilitarized district, were returning to their base at Kupeikow.

The Japanese apologized to the Chinese for killing two government soldiers by a poorly aimed air bomb, and the Chinese thanked the Japanese for their assistance in driving out General Fang.

A detachment of General Fang's troops clashed with Government forces 20 miles north of Peiping, when the renegades sought to cross picket lines on the border of the neutral zone.

A few score of the rebels were killed and the others were driven back into the demilitarized district.

France Cuts Imports Of U.S. and Latin America

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP)—Further drastic quota restrictions issued today are likely to curtail imports into France from the United States and Latin America, particularly Argentina.

The Ministry of Agriculture radically cut quotas on foodstuffs for the fourth quarter of the year. As an example, the total imports of apples and pears were reduced from 68,000,000 pounds to 26,000,000 pounds, which is slightly above the present quota from the United States alone. Other foodstuffs hit include meat, grain and butter.

Fifth Park Given Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Donation to the state of a 4500-acre tract of timber-covered mountain land in Patrick County as the fifth in a chain of public parks stretching from southwest Virginia to the Atlantic Ocean has been made by Mr. Junius P. Fishburn, Roanoke publisher. The 2500-acre tract near Marion, recently presented to the state by Mr. J. D. Lincoln and Mr. C. C. Lincoln, is to be expanded to 8000 acres, the largest in the chain of parks, it was announced.

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The Tastiest Ocean Treat from Gloucester

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Sent on Approval — I guarantee them to please you!

Just what you want for a hearty breakfast!

TASTE THEM AT MY EXPENSE

You'll never know how delicious fish can be until you serve some of my mackerel fillets prepared the Down East way. It will be the rarest treat you've known in months. Take one of my plump, meaty, Fall-caught mackerel fillets. Freshen it. Broil it in its own juices to a tempting brown, until the rich, tender meat falls apart at the touch of your fork. Serve piping hot. Your mouth will water at its appetizing aroma. You'll smack your lips over its wonderful flavor.

What Makes My Mackerel Fillets So Good

But you must get the right kind of mackerel fillets—the pick of the new Fall catch is what you want—to get this real food joy. That's the secret of the tempting goodness of my mackerel fillets. I send you the choicest fillets that are carefully sliced from the fat, tender sides of the new Fall-caught mackerel. Practically boneless, no waste parts whatever, these mackerel fillets are so plump and full bodied that they just flake into juicy mouthfuls.

Send No Money Now—

unless you wish to

Just send the coupon below, or write me a letter, and I'll ship you a pail of 18 small size tenderloin mackerel fillets—each fillet enough for an individual serving. My fillets come to you all cleaned—no heads—no tails—no large body bones—no waste whatever—just meaty fillets packed in new brine in a wax-lined wooden pail. Taste one—broiled the Down East way. If not satisfied it's the finest mackerel you ever tasted, return the balance at my expense. Otherwise, send me only $2 within 10 days. 200,000 families get their seafood from me this "prove-it-yourself!" way. I've been doing business this way for 47 years and I must say that this is the lowest price for this size pail of mackerel fillets I've ever offered. Send your coupon today for this real Gloucester treat.

18 Mackerel Fillets Only $2.00 Delivered FREE Anywhere in the United States

Frank E. Davis, The Gloucester Fisherman
139 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. Frank E. Davis, The Gloucester Fisherman, 139 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

My dear Mr. Davis: Please send me, all charges prepaid, a pail containing 18 fat Fall-caught mackerel fillets, clear fish, no heads, tails, or waste parts, and practically boneless. If, after trying a fillet, I am not entirely satisfied, I will return the rest at your expense and will owe you nothing. Otherwise, I'll send you $2.00 within 10 days.*

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Bank or other reference .....

*If you wish to send check for full amount now I'll include with your mackerel a copy of my 25c beautifully illustrated cook book containing 136 delightful recipes. Your money will be instantly refunded if you are not pleased in every way.

Goodwill Cruise Of British Scouts Visits Baltic Ports

Baden-Powells Lead Trip to See Friendly Boys of Other Lands

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—It was at Pax Hill, the Hill of Peace, the beautiful Hampshire home of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, that the writer heard from them the story of their cruise of 3600 miles and visits to eight countries with 655 British Scouters and Guiders (the officers of the Scouts and Guides).

"All credit for the idea is hers," said the Chief Scout nodding toward the Chief Guide; "she'll tell you how it started." And then, first by one and then the other, the story was told.

Last year Lady Baden-Powell went to Poland, the Poles being very interested in the Scout and Guide movements. When she was coming away she said, "Oh, how I would like our people at home to see what's going on abroad and how keen they are."

"Well, why not?" was the reply, and the plan was born and steadily took shape. The time came when suitable transport to the Baltic had to be found, for the idea had grown to visit, not only Poland, but most of the Baltic countries, and to take, not only a few Guiders, but several hundreds of them and 100 Scouters as well.

She Rented a Liner

Inquiries elicited that all the big summer cruisers were booked up, so finally the Chief Guide went to the White Star Line and, to cut a long story short, she took her courage in both hands and hired the 16,000-tonner "Calgaric" to take 650 for a 17-day cruise to visit Holland, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden and Norway. When the first advertisement appeared in "The Guider" there were over 900 applications, each one prepared to pay her £20 share, and in the end the whole party numbered 655, of whom 100 were Scouters.

The first country visited was Holland and here, said Lord Baden-Powell, the ordinary British stolidity of the boys and girls soon gave way. They were met with such friendship and courtesy by their Dutch "cousins" as they called themselves, that very soon they were all laughing and talking, language being no bar and many of the Dutch talking English. The Queen had granted the use of the Royal Park at Wassenaar and all went merrily.

One day in Holland and then on to Gdynia, the port of the Polish Corridor. Here was a big Girl Guides camp, beautifully laid out, every tent with its garden of different design, and with brick kitchen-ranges built by the Guides; the whole executed at small cost but with consummate artistry. Here seated at "trench" dining tables the whole British party were given lunch, waited on by Polish Guides and entertained with folk dances which have been handed down throughout centuries.

Lithuanians Entertain

Then on to Klaipeda, the port of Lithuania. Here they were met by officials and driven out to Palanga, the seaside resort, where Lord Baden-Powell was asked to cut a ribbon across a new street named after him. Here language difficulties disappeared with the help of 20 Scouters and Guiders with "English-speaking" badges. The British contingent then watched the march-past of the Lithuanians, and while this was going on Lady Baden-Powell passed the word, and when it was finished the 650 British marched by to the great joy of the thousands of people who had gathered to see the "show." Here again was lunch at trench tables at a camp in the woods with wonderful fir-cone decorations and the beautiful singing of the folk-songs which have kept alive the national spirit through the country's vicissitudes.

And so the adventure went on—to Latvia where they were received with hundreds of fluttering little flags, a reception by the President, a lunch and singing by girls in their national costumes, and thanks from the Mayor to the "emissaries from Great Britain." To Estonia where the State head attended a camp fire which was lighted simultaneously by 11 boys, one from each of the 11 provinces, and where when a heavy shower of rain came on the two Chiefs were lifted shoulder-high and carried round. To Helsinki in Finland where they were thrilled with the splendid discipline and absence of fuss, and whence on departure the Chiefs were put into a little decorated carriage and pulled to the docks.

A Family of Good Scouts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Walshams, Ltd.

The Baden-Powells

With Lord and Lady Baden-Powell Are Their Son, Peter, and Their Daughters, Heather and Betty.

Ship Subsidies Draw Widespread Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

during 1929 was $66,000 for each pound of mail carried.

The woman lecturer, paid by the American Steamship Owners' Association, was Miss Clara W. McQuown, who gained permission from the Shipping Board for their sponsorship of her appearance on a program of the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss McQuown said she would not have been able to obtain a place on the D. A. R. program.

Mail contracts, under the Jones-White Act of 1928, run usually for 10 years. The cost accounting figures of the Post Office Department show that the difference between rates paid and the lower rates which would be paid to foreign ships (i. e.) the subsidy, amounts to almost $20,000,000.

The subsidy is defended as necessary, if an adequate merchant marine is to be maintained, in order to compensate for greater construction costs in the United States, higher wages on American ships and the subsidies paid by foreign governments for their own merchants marines.

Sydney Shipping Circles Charge American Laws Hamper Foreign Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Shipping circles here are quoting the case of the Oceanic and Oriental Line freighter Golden Harvest as an example of how the United States shipping laws act to the detriment of other countries.

The Golden Harvest grounded on Barratt's Reef and temporary repairs were made at Wellington, N. Z., at a cost of approximately £6500, permanent repairs being postponed until the ship returns to a United States port.

Shipping men state that as the owners of the Golden Harvest collect the mail subsidy of $10 for each mile of the outward journey when carrying United States mails to a foreign country, the owners of the vessel are amenable to the regulations which provide that none but temporary repairs shall be effected in a foreign port. Moreover, it is stated here, certain of the material used in effecting temporary repairs will be subject to duty when the ship returns to the United States.

"If the United States ships were meeting ours in fair competition we would have no complaint against them making all such expenditure in their own country," said a local shipping chief. "But the competition is entirely unfair. The ships were built with the aid of huge government subsidies, in the form of loans for long terms at ridiculously low rates of interest, and are actually being paid large subsidies for every voyage they make. They are carrying Australian passengers away from Melbourne and Sydney without spending any more than is unavoidable in Australia."

A foreign ship entering a United States port, it was further stated, is forced to seal down all vegetables and fruit in the stores outside the three-mile limit, and the seals have to remain unbroken until the ship is outside the three-mile limit on its departure. This provision makes it necessary for foreign ships to purchase ashore all fruit and vegetables served at meals during the stay in port.

A vessel of the Oceanic and Oriental Line, it is stated, once arrived at Auckland, N. Z., landed one bag of mail from Los Angeles, stayed in port only six hours, and earned about £2866, at par by way of "mail subsidy." The poundage which would have been paid to a non-United States ship for the same service would have been a few dollars.

Charlotte to Learn of Flag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A campaign for the purpose of educating the public to the proper observance of "flag holidays" has been launched under the sponsorship of Hornets' Nest Post, American Legion.

British-American Dispute Over Navy Opens Wide Breach

U. S. Refuses to Halt Its Building Program on 10,000-Ton Cruisers

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept 27—Seeds for a naval armaments dispute which will need statesmanship to uproot have been sown in the British-American exchange over six-inch gun, 10,000-ton cruisers, culminating in a strong State Department refusal to halt the building program.

The American public works-naval replacement schedule included four cruisers—the Nashville, Savannah, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia—which constitute an entirely new and unknown category of fighting craft. While the London Naval Treaty strictly limits 10,000-ton cruisers carrying eight-inch guns, it permits powers to dispose of their six-inch cruiser tonnage as they see fit.

Hitherto, all naval powers have built craft averaging around 7500 tons. But the American Navy Department does not regard this size as adequate, and having been forced diplomatically—and reluctantly—to give up its demand for more 10,000-tonners in the eight-inch gun category, the department hit upon the ingenious project of making six-inch gun vessels of the larger type.

Thereupon the British Government, fearing this building would require similar construction at least in British and Japanese shipyards, made its request that the program be held up pending further study. To this the State Department announces:

"In reply to suggestions from the British Government that the laying down of any six-inch gun cruiser larger than those now in existence might be deferred during the life of the disarmament conference, or at least pending further discussions of the qualitative limitation of future ships, the American Government has replied that it did not see its way clear to alter its delayed naval construction program, or to suspend the laying down of any projected ships."

The dispute springs solely from traditional Anglo-American differences of naval requirement. While Britain, with many naval bases scattered over the Seven Seas, can get along strategically with smaller craft, the United States asks for vessels of a much wider cruising radius, and hence larger size.

The British Government has consistently and unsuccessfully sought to reduce the agreed size of all ships, from dreadnoughts of 33,000 tons down to small cruisers. Its preeminent demand is for small ships—plenty of them—while the United States needs less but bigger craft.

If the present clash leads to naval rivalry in the new category, friends of armament limitation everywhere will regret the development. But the United States was acting fully within its treaty rights as well as in accordance with traditional and well understood policy.

The regrettable feature being the formation of a new category for competition, it is important to recall that the British Government makes exactly the same proposal when it urges reduction of unit size of battleships from 33,000 tons to something around 20,000 tons.

To meet this limitation, new ships would have to be built, whereas disarmament advocates urge permitting the present giants of the sea to become superannuated without attempting to replace them.

Hope's Aged Folk Refuse to Retire

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE village of Hope, a small place set among the Derbyshire hills, is largely run by an active band of 90-year-olds.

The little shop where everyone congregates is kept by Mrs. How, who is in her ninety-first year. In the village forge may be seen Mr. Joseph Holme, who at the age of 93 wields the hammer with the best. Miss Annie Middleton, whose ancestors attended the village church 700 years ago, goes shopping every day with her basket on her arm; she is an independent member of society, lives by herself and does all her own work—she is 92.

Furthermore, a local lodge has a regular attendant of 90 whose duty it is to keep the many 70's and 80's in order.

Peru to Reopen Universities

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 28 (By U. P.)—San Marcos University, one of the oldest colleges in the Western Hemisphere, will be reopened in 1934, Congress has decided. It has been closed for nearly two years because of students' opposition to the presidential régime of (Señor Luis M. Sancez Cerro. Congress also authorized the reopening next year of Trujillo University and of the Lima Pedagogical Institute.

Gold Hoarders Lose Right to Test Cases On Constitutionality

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Federal justice is today tightening its grip on more than 200 gold hoarders who have defied the Government since March 28 to prosecute them for their holdings.

The first indictment came yesterday when Mr. Frederick Barber Campbell, lawyer and director in British and American insurance companies, was indicted in New York.

But Treasury and Department of Justice officials have surprised the hoarders. For charges are not brought so as to permit raising of the constitutional defense. Hoarders are merely charged with failure to file returns of their gold hoardings, as required in the executive orders. The present case comes first merely because Mr. Campbell is charged with having $200,574.34 in gold, which the Chase National Bank has not returned to him.

Other violators, whose names have been secured from the returns of Federal Reserve Bank members, will be prosecuted in due order. In no case will any constitutional defense be possible, since the only charges are upon the return filing provision inserted in the executive orders at the request of government law officers.

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For Business and Pleasure

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Tune in on George Hall and his Orchestra, Columbia Network.

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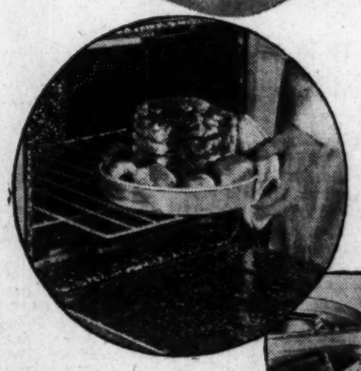
5-33

"You should see me eat"

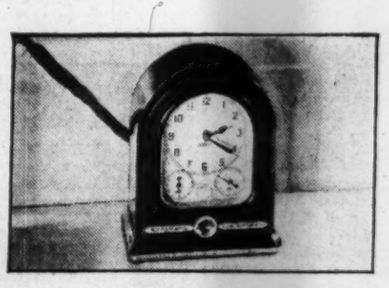
"Still, I'm most particular how my food is cooked. That's why I'm all in favor of electric cooking. It makes everything taste so good and nourishing. I heard Mother say that electric cooking preserves all the food values. I don't know what they are, but I guess I've got to have 'em.

"Besides, I like to have Mother around a lot and, with our new electric range, she never gives cooking a thought once food is in the oven. Great stuff, if you ask me."



LOW COST

Electric cooking costs no more than any other modern method. This picture is an actual photograph of a 5½ pound roast beef dinner cooked in an electric range at the cost of 9½ cents.



AUTOMATIC

Modern electric cooking is truly automatic. You set the clock, adjust the temperature and off you go. Once food is in the oven, your responsibility is over.

FAST

Recent tests of modern electric range speed in our own kitchen furnish these times: Breakfast for 4 (bacon, eggs, toast, coffee), 18 minutes; Vegetable luncheon for 6 (peas, carrots, beets, potatoes), 35 minutes. Strawberry shortcake, 10 minutes; Roast beef dinner for 6 (with fixings as shown in photo), 1 hour, 55 minutes.

THE Edison COMPANY OF BOSTON

Liberal Revival Looming in Japan, Leader Declares

Outburst of Nationalism Laid to London Naval Treaty of 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Despite the wave of ultra-nationalism that has been sweeping over Japan, leading in extreme cases to the outrages committed by young army and navy fanatics, Liberalism is still active, according to Mr. Tsunego Baba, eminent Liberal Labor leader, in an article on the subject in this month's Contemporary Japan, a magazine published in English in Tokyo. Japanese Liberals of all shades of opinion, he says, are planning to make united efforts for the defense of liberty by asking Mr. Yukio Ozaki to become their leader.

"It was the London Treaty of Naval Disarmament of 1930," he says, "that roused to action people imbued with an ideology which in outward appearances had something akin to Fascism. The Hamaguchi Ministry, formed by the Minseito Party, in recent years the most democratic of all political parties in Japan, was responsible for the conclusion of the treaty in question.

"The Seiyukai, the opposition party, took exception to the course adopted by the Government, but this party was not the center of the reactionary movement. The authors of the anti-Government attacks were a few naval officers.

Backed Officers' Cause

"Some privy councilors espoused the officers' cause, for they were ill-disposed toward Mr. (now Baron) Wakatsuki, who represented Japan at the London conference.

"In 1927 the privy council had brought about the downfall of the Wakatsuki Cabinet by rejecting the Government proposals to make unsecured advances to the Bank of Taiwan. This resulted in a panic on a scale unprecedented in the financial history of Japan. The privy council came to be regarded as responsible for this panic. . . . Hence the ill-feeling entertained by some members of the council toward the Minseito leader and the support given to his naval and military critics.

"An argument advanced at the time against the London Treaty was that the Cabinet had encroached upon the Emperor's supreme power of command of the armed forces. . . . This line of argument was sufficient to stir up a number of sensitive young men who professed themselves patriots, and one of them shot Mr. Hamaguchi, the Premier, at Tokyo station in November, 1930. . . .

Oppose Party System

"It is quite natural that naval and military leaders should be unfavorably disposed toward party governments which . . . advocate armament reduction. This professional animosity led some officers to express themselves publicly on the evils of the party system. Their indignant criticisms gained support outside military circles, particularly among simple-minded and patriotic youths in the rural districts.

"In justice to the young agitators, military and rustic, it must be said that they were not alone in their disgust with the corrupt practices of the party politicians and their capitalist confederates. The results of their agitation, however, were of such character as to deprive them of the sympathy of ordinary law-abiding citizens. These results were a series of acts of violence by members of the "Blood Brotherhood League," recently put on trial.

"Is then Liberalism in Japan dead? To this question I can answer 'no' with confidence. Liberalism is too intricately woven into the fabric of the national character to be entirely effaced. . . . To a Japanese, Liberalism is not so much a political, social or economic doctrine, as a mental attitude born of culture—a mental attitude which makes him tenacious of his own liberty and respectful to other people's."

Protestant Churches Collect $378,000,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Contributions to Protestant churches in the United States in 1932 totaled $378,000,000, said a report submitted yesterday at a meeting of the general promotional executives of the principal denominations, held under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The report, based on a study of trends in church finances, said the total was 40 per cent less than contributions in 1929. The national income during the same period showed a drop of 54 per cent, it added. Contributions in 1929 were reported as $580,000,000; national income for that year, $85,000,000,000; and the 1932 national income, $40,000,000,000.

Men, Not Machines, Build Chinese Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking, China

THE National Economic Council, which is pushing development of motor highways with the assistance of League of Nations experts, announces that 29,651 miles of motor roads have been completed or partially completed in China since the beginning of the year. Last year there was only 40,417 miles in existence, so that motor mighways have been increased by more than 50 per cent in a few months. In the Yangtse Valley alone 2000 miles have been finished this year.

Upon the advice of experts, the Council has supported construction of low-cost roads, using no modern machinery but giving employment to thousands of men. Bus lines operate on every highway which has been completed, and local governments have paid for most of the roads.

Fining of Governor Ends Georgia 'Trap'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—When Gov. David Sholtz of Florida was stopped at Lula, Ga., recently as he was en route to Asheville, N. C., and forced to pay a fine of $5 for alleged speeding, it started quite a stir.

Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia immediately called to Atlanta for an informal trial the Mayor and chief of police of Lula. The trial also was attended by about 50 citizens from the north Georgia mountain section, who complained that the reputation Lula and Bellton, a neighboring town, had acquired as speed traps, was driving the tourist trade away from the vicinity.

"I don't want to handicap any legitimate police activity," Governor Talmadge stated, "but this business of maintaining speed traps in Georgia communities has got to stop." Governor Talmadge recommended the Lula officials raise the speed limit from 20 miles an hour, and place a traffic light at the one intersection "so people will know where the town is."

Irish Party Official Surrenders for Trial

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Sept 28 (AP)—Commander E. J. Cronin, general secretary of the new United Ireland Party, voluntarily appeared today before a military tribunal to answer charges in connection with a recent cattle sale in Dublin.

Commander Cronin for several days had successfully evaded arrest by Free State police. He appeared this morning at the Collins Barracks here.

He was charged with being a member of an organization advocating encouragement for the nonpayment of rates. Three others, including the chairman of the Tipperary Council, Patrick Belton, went before the tribunal on like charges.

Germany's Church Policy Protested By 2000 Clericals

Protestant Group Charges Persecution of Pastors Outside Régime

WITTENBERG, Ger., Sept. 28 (AP)—Two thousand Protestant clergymen, last night, lodged a vigorous protest with the National Synod, complaining of the methods adopted by the National Socialist Christians for stifling all opposition.

The protest was received after the National Socialist domination of the German Protestant Church was made complete by the election of Dr. Ludwig Müller as the first Reich's Bishop.

Dr. Müller was the victor over Dr. Friedrich von Bodelschwingh, choice of the non-Fascists. Protestantism's future, it was recognized, will thereby be molded according to the National Socialist ideals.

The protest asserted:

"Church life since several months is under the pressure of force applied by one group. It is not permissible that the Church of Jesus Christ betray brotherly love, and by the rule of force become a kingdom of this world.

Aryan Paragraph Criticized

"During the recent state synods laws have been passed conflicting with the Holy Writ and the Church's articles of faith. This applies especially to the so-called Aryan paragraph.

"Church ministration is in the greatest endangered by the fact that the pastors and the church officials are persecuted because they are unable to follow the group now controlling the church."

The National Synod ignored the protest.

Ten Bishops and the presidents of the Church Council signed a memorial recording disapproval of the centralization of the supreme authority in Dr. Müller and his associates.

Associated with Dr. Müller in a so-called spiritual ministerium will be Dr. Joachim Hossenfelder of Berlin, representing the United Evangelical churches; Bishop Schoeffel of Hamburg, representing the Lutherans; Dr. Heinrich Weber, of Munster, representing the Reformed Church members, and Herr Friedrich Werner of Berlin, legal counselor.

Theologian Storm Troops

One hundred and fifty theological students in National Socialist uniforms, carrying full army equipment on their backs, marched into the Schlosskirche at the Synod's opening. Later they constituted themselves a guard of honor before the hotel where Dr. Müller is staying. They came from Saxony, where the first theologian Storm Troops were founded.

The new Reich's Bishop believes the "whole German liberation movement," led by Chancellor Adolf Hitler, is "a divine gift."

In accepting the call of the National Synod to the Bishopric, Dr. Müller said:

"Equality before God does not mean equality of human beings. It is self-evident that the incumbents of public office must be Germans by race and inheritance."

Fairbanks, Father and Son, Move Their Activities to London

LONDON — Henceforward, Mr. Douglas Fairbanks and his son, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., will make their films in London, according to an announcement made by Mr. Fairbanks, senior.

This is regarded as an event of cardinal importance in film circles here, for it is said to be the first time in the history of British films that an American film star of world-wide fame has preferred London to Hollywood as a basis for permanent production, though on several occasions American players have paid more or less fleeting visits to British studios.

Mr. Fairbanks says that his decision has been largely influenced by a private view which he has had of a new British film not yet publicly shown entitled "The Private Life of Henry VIII." He states that this film definitely proves that great pictures can be made in England, and he has formed an alliance with its producer, Mr. Alexander Korda, of London Film Productions, Ltd., similar in aim to the organization in America known as United Artists, of which Mr. Fairbanks is a founder-member. United Artists will coöperate with the new alliance, and distribute its products throughout the world, according to Mr. Fairbanks.

Production is scheduled to begin at once in the studios of British and Dominions at Boreham Wood, near London, though later on the building of new studios is contemplated. It is intended to spend about £1,000,000 a year, roughly £100,000 on each film made. The estimated annual income from these productions will be approximately £3,000,000. The first film will deal with Catherine the Great of Russia and the Czar Peter III, and will feature the German actress, Miss Elizabeth Bergner, and Mr. Fairbanks, junior; the second will star Mr. Fairbanks, senior, and the third will show the two Fairbanks acting on the screen together for the first time, it is announced.

Mr. Fairbanks, senior, says that many famous American players would be glad to leave Hollywood for London, and that he contemplates being joined by several celebrated actors, actresses, and directors. M. René Clair, the famous director of "Le Million," has become an associate director of the new organization.

Pittsburgh High Schools Study NRA in Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28—Forty-one thousand students in Pittsburgh's public secondary schools, from the seventh to twelfth grades, will undertake an intensive analysis of the objectives and functions of the National Recovery Act in their courses in social science within the next two or three weeks.

The special courses will be supplemented by addresses on NRA activities by members of the local recovery campaign committee. Lessons to be studied and reported daily will be based on a pamphlet outlining the aims of NRA. Pittsburgh schools made a similar study of banking and currency following the bank holiday last spring.

Movie Council Helps Racketeering Inquiry

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Motion Picture Research Council extended its coöperation yesterday to the Senate Committee investigating racketeering.

The Council's desire to probe any possible relationship between racketeering and gangland motion pictures brought about its offer of aid to the work being directed by Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.), New York. Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, is chairman of the Council. A decision was also reached to participate in the NRA code hearings for the film industry, particularly to seek changes in the "present abuses" of blind and block booking of films.

Woman's Party Leaders Honor Victors in Equal Rights Essay

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Harris & Ewing

Winners in Essay Contest

Miss Elizabeth W. Higgins, Left, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., First, and Miss Thyra R. Smith, MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill., Second

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—It is particularly vital at this time, when discrimination against women in the matter of wages and hours exists in 60 of the codes and temporary codes adopted under the National Recovery Act that college women should become imbued with a full consciousness of the duty incumbent upon all women to see the "new deal" means a "fair deal" for their sex, declared Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, prominent member of the National Woman's Party, today, in discussing the recent award of prizes to the winners of the Equal Rights Amendment essay contest held under the auspices of the party.

All entrants in the competition were undergraduates of women's colleges. The winner of the first prize of $500 was Miss Elizabeth W. Higgins, of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. The second prize, $200, was awarded to Miss Thyra R. Smith, of MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill. Presentation of the awards was made by Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, national chairman of the Woman's Party, at a dinner in honor of the winners in the Alva Belmont House, Washington.

The prizes were donated by the late Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, long an active worker in the National Woman's Party.

Mrs. Smith, director of the New York office of the party, hailed the interest shown in the contest, which attracted entrants from all over the country, as indicative of the eventual triumph of the forces fighting for complete equality for women under the law.

Both the prize winners, in their talks at the presentation exercises, stressed the value to them of seeing, at Woman's Party headquarters, the practical work done in fields other than the purely academic ones, to forward the Equal Rights Amendment.

Miss Higgins, who, in her essay, stressed the Puritan woman of early New England, said:

"There was no thought in those days of classing women with children. Those women took their places beside their men, working and living to make a future home for their children.

"Customs and laws change, but the American woman today is the same in spirit as those pioneer women and longs for the same rights, realizing that with rights come duties."

Miss Smith took for the title of her essay, "In the Footsteps of Eve," suggested by the famous remark of Ellen Key, pioneer of the feminist movement: "The first 'woman movement' was Eve's gesture when she reached for the fruit of the tree of knowledge."

The judges in the contest were: Inez Haynes Irwin, president of the Authors' League of America; Ruth Hale, president of the Lucy Stone League; Fannie Hurst and Mrs. Fremont Older, novelists, and Judge Genevieve R. Cline of the United States Customs Court.

Hoover Pays Visit To Native Village

WEST BRANCH, Iowa, Sept. 28 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover stopped for a short time today in his native village while en route from Chicago to his Missouri farm near Trenton.

His appearance was unheralded and business men and housewives hurriedly hung out flags when word spread that the most distinguished son of West Branch had returned.

Mr. Hoover stopped to shake hands and chat for a few minutes with friends before going to the public school building where he made an informal talk. His party, including Mrs. Hoover, then continued on to Des Moines. They spent last night at Davenport.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP)—Former President and Mrs. Hoover yesterday ended a nine-day stay here to see the World's Fair, departing by automobile for their farm at Trenton, Mo.

Before they left Mrs. Hoover paid a final visit to the Century of Progress and invited "Slim" Williams, Alaskan dog driver, to visit the Hoover home in California. She had returned, she said, to take advantage of Williams' offer of a ride behind his dog team. Several hundred spectators witnessed her ride in the dog sled.

Big NRA Parade Staged in Rochester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 28—In a mood reminiscent of its 1918 armistice celebration, Rochester celebrated its enrollment under the NRA banner last night in a gigantic parade of 80,000 marchers, 500 floats and 50 bands.

The parade also marked the outset of a city-wide "Buy Now" campaign, further to augment business recovery, and attracted upward of 175,000 spectators from Rochester and surrounding towns.

Society matrons and débutantes in costumes depicting the court of "King Prosperity" marched with workers in a line that took 4½ hours to pass the reviewing stand.

President Roosevelt wired his congratulations to city officials for celebrating the recovery program.

NRA Adviser Advises 30-Hour Week for Labor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The millions of workers in building trades were advised today by Mr. Solomon Barkin of the NRA labor advisory board to insist upon a 30-hour week.

Addressing the convention of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, he suggested that labor form definite policies at its meeting now beginning here.

Foreign Scholars To Lecture in U. S.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The Institute of International Education will bring 11 foreign scholars to this country to lecture at American institutions during the coming academic year, according to announcement by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director.

They are Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee, director of studies of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London; Prof. Herbert von Beckerath, of the University of Bonn, Germany; Dr. Luigi Villari, formerly a member of the secretariat of the League of Nations; Dr. Hans Kohn of the Workmen's Seminary, Jerusalem; Mr. Auguste V. Desclos, assistant director of the Office National des Universités Françaises; Mr. Paul L. Dengler, director of the Austro-American Institute of Education; Dr. Christian L. Lange, secretary of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Geneva; Prof. Alfred E. Zimmern of Oxford University; Mr. Hugh Dalton of the London School of Economics; Dr. Albert Mansbridge, founder and president of the World Association for Adult Education, and Prof. Camillo von Klenze of the University of Munich.

Taste the difference—
this mayonnaise has
FLAVOR

ALL ready-made mayonnaises are *not* alike, as you'll soon discover when you try Ivanhoe. It's made with an extra quantity of egg-yolks. At good grocers in quarts and pints. Ivanhoe Foods Inc., Auburn, N. Y.

flavor blended

IVANHOE MAYONNAISE

Defeated Powers Rejoice at Lifting Few Treaty Bars

Central Europe Regards Permission to Add to Army a Precedent

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—The granting to Austria by the western European powers of permission to recruit and maintain an auxiliary army of 8000 short-term recruits has occasioned extensive international interest because it represents a temporary revision of the peace treaty on an exceedingly vital point, and is considered by some states as the entering wedge of a sweeping European readjustment.

Ever since the end of the World War the defeated powers have been asking for equality in arms. They have wanted either that the other powers disarm or that the defeated states be permitted to arm. Especially they have clamored for the right to give their youth regular military training, believing that with this concession they will be able to create formidable armed forces in spite of all restrictions on size of weapons and armies.

Now such a concession on a small scale has been made and Austria is to give training to 8000 youths for a six months' period. Since these recruits are to be volunteers, the system of obligatory military service is still not completely realized. It is declared here that as a fighting force these untrained recruits will not be very effective.

Even with these 8000 volunteers the Austrian army is still within the limits of the 30,000 soldiers provided for by the peace treaties.

Yet the defeated powers, especially Hungary and Bulgaria, rejoice that a precedent has been made, the treaty suspended, and short-term army service permitted. They hope that eventually they will be allowed to subject all their youth to obligatory military training.

British to Cruise For Large Orders

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

BRITISH manufacturers are making a bold bid to sell an extra £50,000,000 worth of goods to the dominions each year. Two hundred representatives of British firms are to leave England soon, it is reported, in a luxury yacht for a year's extensive traveling salesmanship.

The trade ship is to carry an airplane to herald its arrival.

Chile to Sift Out Emergency Laws That Need Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Government has appointed a commission to study all the decree laws dictated since 1924, embracing the whole revolutionary period, with a view to classifying this type of legislation and revising it where necessary.

These decree laws and "decrees with force of law" were issued for the most part during the period of abnormality through which the country passed and at times were issued daily without the slightest discussion. Over one period of six months they averaged seven daily.

The text of the decree appointing the commission states that the decree laws as a whole are a heterogeneous mass of legislation, at times self-contradictory and out of harmony with the rest of the laws of the country, a fact which makes it difficult to take cognizance of them or to apply them.

It is therefore highly desirable, the decree states, that they should be revised and classified into groups representing those that have lost their reason for existing, those that have already been derogated, those which are still in force and, finally, those which it is considered merit incorporation with permanent legislation.

Pontiac Outsells

All Other Cars in its Price Range

PONTIAC ECONOMY STRAIGHT 8

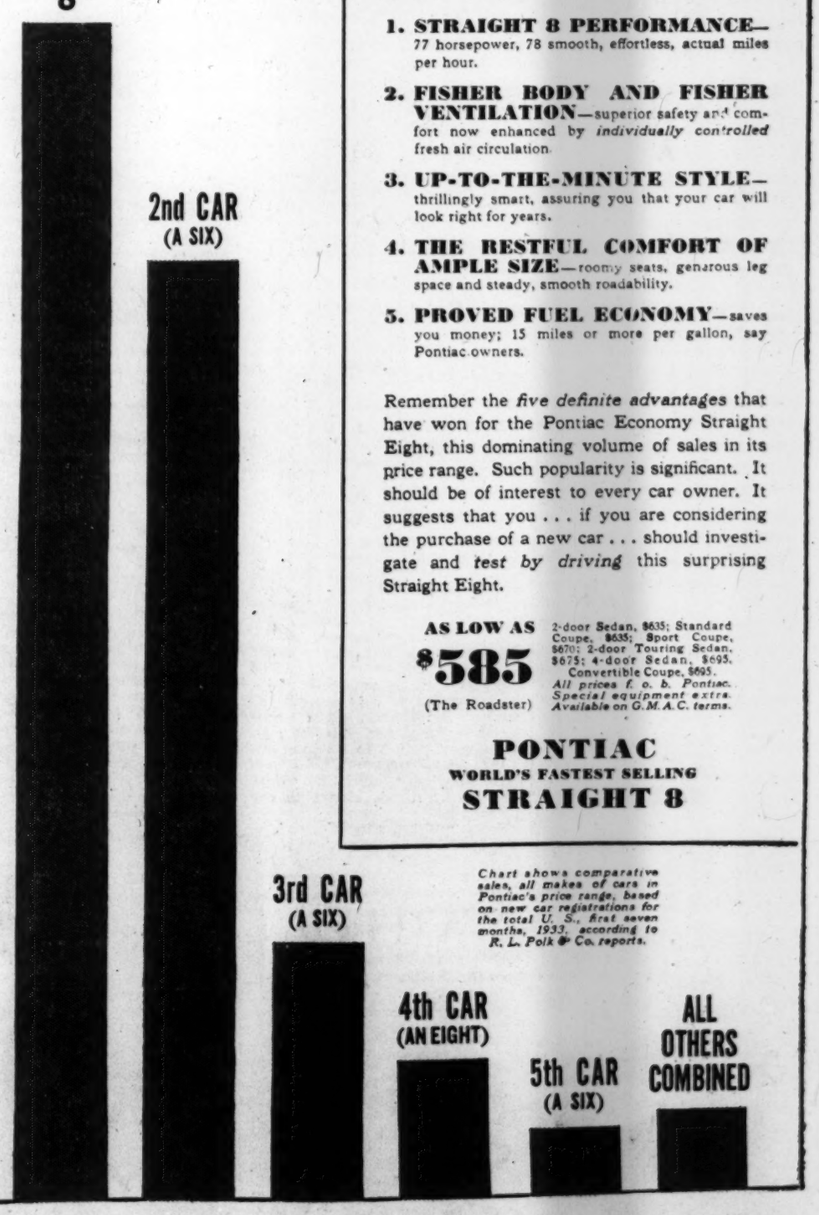


Chart shows comparative sales, all makes of cars in Pontiac's price range, based on new car registrations for the total U. S., first seven months, 1933, according to R. L. Polk & Co. reports.

HERE ARE THE REASONS WHY:

1. **STRAIGHT 8 PERFORMANCE**—77 horsepower, 78 smooth, effortless, actual miles per hour.
2. **FISHER BODY AND FISHER VENTILATION**—superior safety and comfort now enhanced by *individually controlled* fresh air circulation.
3. **UP-TO-THE-MINUTE STYLE**—thrillingly smart, assuring you that your car will look right for years.
4. **THE RESTFUL COMFORT OF AMPLE SIZE**—roomy seats, generous leg space and steady, smooth roadability.
5. **PROVED FUEL ECONOMY**—saves you money; 15 miles or more per gallon, say Pontiac owners.

Remember the *five definite advantages* that have won for the Pontiac Economy Straight Eight, this dominating volume of sales in its price range. Such popularity is significant. It should be of interest to every car owner. It suggests that you . . . if you are considering the purchase of a new car . . . should investigate and *test by driving* this surprising Straight Eight.

AS LOW AS $585 (The Roadster)

2-door Sedan, $635; Standard Coupe, $635; Sport Coupe, $670; 2-door Touring Sedan, $675; 4-door Sedan, $695. Convertible Coupe, $695. *All prices f. o. b. Pontiac. Special equipment extra. Available on G.M.A.C. terms.*

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WORLD'S FASTEST SELLING
STRAIGHT 8

A General Motors Value

Pontiac Dealers Everywhere—See the One Nearest You

ANNOUNCEMENT

We take pleasure in announcing our entrance in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

No doubt many readers of the Monitor are already users of Mirrolike Furniture Polish, and we know from experience that we hold in common with this newspaper the ideal of honesty in purpose and performance. We believe our advertising messages will establish a closer contact with those who already are users of our polish and also bring us many new friends.

A Few Words About Mirrolike

Mirrolike, the famous furniture polish, will instantly remove all surface stains, smoky haze, dust, dirt, grease or scratches and produce with ease a lasting brilliant lustre, bringing out the fine grain characteristic in mahogany, walnut, and all other finishes. Also polishes glass, floors and automobiles. Extensively used not only in homes but in churches, clubs, offices, schools, etc.

— SPECIAL OFFER —

Mirrolike Furniture Polish is sold by many department, hardware, furniture, paint, house furnishing and grocery stores. If your dealer cannot supply you, send your name and address, also your dealer's, and we will be glad to send you a 25c bottle on a special trial offer. After you have used Mirrolike, and it does all we claim for it, send 25c in coin card which will be supplied. If you are not pleased, no obligation will be incurred. You are the judge.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

Limited territory open for exclusive distributors. Here is a repeat order business: our line includes 87 Quality Household and Auto Products. Write for details.

Mirrolike Mfg. Company, Inc.
Queens Boulevard and 36th Street
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

New Hampshire Seeks Ideal In Well-Being for Citizens

Well-Fed, Clothed, Housed and Educated—That Is Goal Sought—Encourages Simplicity in Living and Time for Recreation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA, N. H.—"No want wanted!"

This is the sign the New Hampshire Development Commission seeks to tack on the State's front door.

Its ideal, "is a state in which our 465,000 citizens will be well-fed, well-clothed, well-housed and well-educated." Increased prosperity, material and intellectual, is the method. To garner this elusive prosperity, the commission is seeking expanded tourist recreational magnets in the State to put more money in more pockets. Small industries are fostered. New ideas are developed, assembled and distributed. Persons to carry out these ideas are enlisted.

Useful ideas on recreational facilities, toward extending the playtime seasons, probably will radiate from a conference to be held here Sept. 30. Gov. John G. Winant and state department heads will be among the conferees.

Eight years ago New Hampshire set up a state publicity bureau. A few years later it changed character. Realizing the best publicity is state improvement, the bureau became the New Hampshire Development Commission.

Under Mr. Thomas Dreier, chairman, the commission in the last two years has proceeded along the lines that "the supply of good is unlimited" and every person should have his share.

"If we can picture the perfect state, bring in all the best ideas and get these ideas in the air, the state is bound to grow," Mr. Dreier said.

"The state is a gigantic jigsaw puzzle without all the necessary parts. Men and women are the lacking pieces. By obtaining these, the state will become nearer perfect," he holds.

Along this line, Mr. Dreier said, the commission is endeavoring to bar from the State any more mass-production plants. Small industries in towns and villages are more important to local citizens.

To further this idea, four small industries conferences have been held. Several more will be called this winter. Already, many young college graduates are seeking little industries rather than large ones, Mr. Dreier revealed.

"Such industries," he said, "will provide work for the native young men and women, and make it unnecessary for them to go to the big cities. At the same time they will offer the owners the delights of country living in addition to financial profits. One such business, employing only six persons, made a profit of $19,500 last year."

But industry is not the only focal point in the development program. Citizens are being organized according to their interests. Groups are brought together to discuss such things as roadside beautification, town-planning, preservation of colonial architecture, and to make handicraft articles. Commissioners have personal talks with citizens to spread the gospel of the "perfect state."

Schools are being enlisted. The place to build the ideal state is in the hearts of children. Thus the commission is striving to have teachers awaken the intense interest of school children in all things. Adult education is another factor. Education, it is felt, should be continued through life, rather than dropped when college terms are completed.

A publicity organ also is maintained. The New Hampshire Troubadour is sent to 25,000 persons each month. In it are pictured the various phases of the ideal state. Betterment propaganda is spread throughout the country.

Mr. Dreier for years has been working for state improvement. Some years ago he decided to give half his time to the State. First he started spreading ideas to his local friends.

Later, in order to widen his field, he made a bargain with a local editor. In return for space, he wrote a weekly column called "Sunny Meadows."

In this, good work done by citizens was praised. The column became popular. Mr. Dreier was called on to speak at various clubs. His "Sunny Meadows" became part of state publicity. In time 36 of 41 papers in the State published the column.

When "Sunny Meadows" interest reached a peak, Mr. Dreier was "railroaded" into the "no-pay" chairmanship of the State Development Commission. He proposed the Troubadour, which he edits.

Now his "Sunny Meadows" is to be sent in mimeograph form to various citizens of the State every week.

The work of the commission has been so successful that, according to Mr. Dreier, it is the only state department to receive an increased appropriation this year.

Wild Ducks Facing Extinction if 'Sports' Rules Don't Change

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Calling for a New Deal for the wild water-fowl of America, Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, in a statement made public today, asserted that shooting over baited waters and the use of the magazine shotgun must be banned if wild ducks and geese on this continent are to escape the fate of the passenger pigeon and the heath hen, which have become extinct through excessive shooting.

"Unless the best thought, foresight and honest convictions of conservationists and sportsmen of our land are speedily and effectively translated into action," Dr. Pearson said, "there may yet be witnessed in this generation a cessation of the hunting of wild waterfowl as a sport.

"Those best acquainted with the past and present status of our wild ducks and geese cannot but be profoundly convinced that there has been a steady decline in the fortunes of these birds—so great, indeed, that the present numbers are but a pitiful remnant of the vast congregations which, in former days, thronged our lakes and bays, sloughs, and marshlands."

The extensive drainage of lakes, ponds and marshes, the spread of agriculture, construction of highways and extensive use of motor cars, making secluded areas of the country easily accessible, are foremost factors contributing to the decrease in wild fowl, Dr. Pearson asserted.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably with showers Friday night; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds, mostly south to west.

For all New England States: Fair tonight; Friday cloudy; showers Friday afternoon or night; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming southeast or south Friday; fair weather tonight; Friday overcast, probably followed by showers.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	80	Miami, Fla.	82	84
Bismarck	40	68	Minneapolis	58	70
Boston	66	86	Montreal	56	74
Buffalo	64	68	Nantucket	66	74
Calgary	34	58	New Orleans	78	88
Charleston	76	86	New York	66	86
Chicago	54	64	Norfolk, Va.	74	86
Cincinnati	52	72	North Platte	54	78
Denver	52	78	Philadelphia	66	88
Dodge City	64	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	70	102
Eastport, Me.	58	62	Pittsburgh	56	74
Hatteras	78	84	Portland, Me.	64	74
Honolulu, T.H.	76		Raleigh	74	90
7 p.m. Sept. 27		80	St. Louis	60	74
Helena, Mont.	42	62	Salt Lake City	54	74
Huron, S. D.	48	76	San Francisco	68	76
Jacksonville	72	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	80
Kansas City	66	70	Seattle	58	62
Key West	80	86	Tampa	76	90
Los Angeles	60	72	Washington	70	90
Memphis	68	90	Williston, N.D.	34	62

A—9 a. m. Sept. 28.
B—Maximum Sept. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 6:20 p. m., Friday 7:05 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:03 p. m.

Music

"Hansel and Gretel"

The performance of "Hansel and Gretel" at the Boston Opera House yesterday afternoon led us to revise our opinion of the relative responsibility of conductor and orchestra for certain peculiarities. In "Lohengrin" the night before, it seemed that perhaps the score was too difficult for the men, who appeared unable to respond to Mr. Ladek's signals. But surely they can play the score of "Hansel and Gretel." Yet the undramatic pauses of Tuesday evening featured also the performance of Wednesday afternoon. Is it possible that Mr. Ladek has inaugurated a static theory of opera, according to which the correct thing is to stop now and then for a conference with the players as to tempo and expression? We had always understood that the idea was to keep a performance moving, but under this system a representation becomes a series of musical episodes. Mr. Ladek really must have underestimated the capabilities of his orchestra.

In spite of the quaint methods of the director, the principals accomplished some good singing, particularly Miss De Martino and Miss Diamond in the name parts and Mr. Interrante as the Father. The acting was conventional. L. A. S.

"Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci"

Last night, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" constituted the bill. the principals were: Santuzza, Lola Monti-Gorsey; Lola, Marie Powers; Mamma Lucia, Alice Homer; Turiddu, Franco Tafuro, and Alfio, Giuseppe Interrante; in "Pagliacci": Nedda, Santa Biondo; Canio, Edward Ransome; Tonio, Ettore Nava; Silvio, Vincent Nattina, and Beppe, Francesco Sorvino. Alberti Baccolini conducted both operas.

It is a matter for congratulation that the outstanding features last night somewhat overshadowed the disturbing incidents. The Santuzza of Madame Monti-Gorsey was commendable, and histrionically acceptable. This singer has a voice somewhat sharp in the upper register, but of good quality and of "operatic" timbre. Mr. Tafuro also acquitted himself with credit vocally, although he seemed to find his rôle a bit ungracious. Mr. Interrante found congenial material and brought adequate vocal talent to its interpretation. Miss Powers and Miss Homer were acceptable and the chorus sang lustily if not always to one purpose.

It was a pleasure to welcome Miss Biondo as Nedda. This singer is also an actress of parts. Her voice again revealed itself as sweet, clear and always true in intonation. Of the men, honors may be said to be even between Mr. Ransome and Mr. Nava. Mr. Sorvino did his best with the material at hand, but we do not feel that Mr. Nattina was happily cast. G. M. S.

Bandits Use No Guns In Bold Mail Robbery

Three bandits today swept into South Station postal station snatched three mail pouches and sped away in a car, laden with a loot totaling from $60,000 to $100,000. Not even guns were flashed by the shabbily dressed thiefs in this stunt, one of the boldest mail robberies in years.

The pouches, one of which is said to have contained $50,000 destined for a Cape Cod bank, were taken from an electric truck as it left the postal station on the way to trains. A fourth bandit piloted the car in which the robbers escaped. So quickly and quietly was the "job" completed that the driver and guard would not have realized the robbery but for a package having been knocked over by the thieves.

Ready to Do Business With All Comers

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

New State Pier on Cape Cod Canal at Bourne, Mass.

Johnson to Head Scottish Rite Unit In Northern Area

Mr. Melvin M. Johnson of Brookline was elevated yesterday to the post of Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33d degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, for the northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States. The election took place at the Hotel Statler, where the council is closing its meeting today.

Yesterday's meeting was marked by the announcement that $5000 had been added to the $35,000 scholarship fund. Five Massachusetts students have received scholarships and 14 New England colleges will receive scholarship holders.

In the evening several New Englanders received the 33rd degree. They were Mr. Horace Stone Stewart, Bangor, Me.; Mr. Shubael Parker Dearborn, Concord, N. H.; Mr. Guy Wilfred Bailey, Burlington, Vt.; Mr. William H. Collins, Burlington, Vt.; Mr. George M. Clay, Brattleboro, Vt., and Mr. Curtis Chapman, Cambridge, Mass.

The De Molay Commandery, Knights Templars, elected and installed its officers. Mr. Henry P. Keniston of Brighton was made commander. Honorary membership in the commandery was given to Sir Harry G. Pollard, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States.

Goodwin Hearing Set for October 6

Mr. Frank A. Goodwin will have an opportunity to be heard before Gov. Joseph B. Ely next Wednesday on the question of his pending removal as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, it was announced at the executive office today.

Mr. Goodwin said he would write the Governor today accepting the invitation. This is the latest development in the controversy which came to public attention recently when Governor Ely charged the chairman with labor racketeering because of the latter's activities in Brockton shoe workers' union affairs. The Governor yesterday notified Mr. Goodwin that he contemplated removing him from the chairman's post for "inattention" to his duties.

Providence Dedicates $5,000,000 Courthouse

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28 (AP)—The new Providence County Courthouse, an imposing structure costing nearly $5,000,000 and located on the site once owned by Roger Williams, was formally dedicated today with impressive ceremonies in the presence of members of the judiciary and the bar, state and city officials and many citizens prominent in the State.

Addresses were made by Gov. Theodore Francis Green, Mayor James E. Dunne, Chief Justice Charles F. Stearns of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, presiding Justice Hugh B. Baker of the Superior Court and representatives of the bar.

New Hampshire Is Told To Speed Work Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire communities that have any intention of undertaking public works projects are advised by Mayor Robert C. Murchie to delay no longer. Unless prompt measures are taken to secure for New Hampshire a share of the federal grants, he said, available money might be placed elsewhere.

"The State is entitled to $7,000,000 or $8,000,000," Mayor Murchie said, "to provide emergency employment, and the purpose will be defeated if applications are not forwarded and grants made promptly."

HAIR DRESSERS
BRAUN BEAUTY SHOP, Inc.
NEW YORK CITY
HOTEL WESTBURY REgent 4-5565
15 East 69th St., 848 Madison Ave.
NEW BRANCH opening about Oct. 10th
1221 MADISON AVE. (Corner 88th St.)
FOR THOSE WHO PREFER THE BEST

Massachusetts Adds Another Port As Cape Cod Canal Pier Is Opened

A new member today joins the cast in the maritime drama of Massachusetts. On the stage made famous by the port of old Salem with its clipper ships and the blunt-bowed, stub-masted argonauts who chased the whales in the seven seas to bring New Bedford riches and fame, a newcomer is making a debut.

With the first shipment of freight today, the Cape Cod Canal Pier at Bourne officially opens. When the motorship Lexington ties up at the pier to take aboard its quota of cargo for shipment to New York a new member will be added to the company of ports that dot the American seacoast with their piers and wharves.

Inauguration of this port gives the territory surrounding the canal a direct connection with the markets of New York and Boston. With daily sailings each way market gardeners and fruit growers will be within easy reach of the two greatest northeastern markets. Cape Cod strawberries now will be able to reach the markets of Manhattan still beaded with Massachusetts dew, and this by a method of transportation that is as economical as it is speedy.

Facilities have been provided for the handling of passenger traffic at the new pier. This opens great possibilities in the summer trade of Cap Cod. The new port should provide a short cut to the many visitors from New York, who, when traveling by boat in the past have had to go all the way to Boston, and then return to the Cape by train or bus.

Looking more like a Colonial town hall than a pier, the new building adds a picturesque touch to the canal side. It contains all the facilities for handling freight as well as the necessary waiting rooms for passenger traffic.

Subdivision on Fells In Students' Plans

When a school of landscape architecture needs a model to work from, it must have something more than the vase of flowers which suffices for many art classes—it calls for a whole slice of actual real estate.

The Middlesex Fells will be the model on which the students of the Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture will base their first work this year. The entire school will begin work this week on an assumed future development of the Fells. Architects and landscape architects will coöperate in planning a community center and subdivision. Second- and third-year students in design will do most of the work, but entering students will keep in close touch with the problem so that the manner of applying the theory courses which they have been taking will be easily understood.

The aim of the Cambridge school is to coördinate the regular courses of a professional school with practical direction given by practicing architects and landscape architects. This is the nineteenth year of the school as a professional school for women, but it is its first as an affiliated graduate professional school of Smith College. The latter will grant degrees of Master in Architecture and Master in Landscape Architecture to graduates of the Cambridge School, if they have already received their Bachelor's degree.

Events Tonight

Music

Boston Opera House—"Traviata," 8:15 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:20 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"Emperor Jones," 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 p. m.
R. K. O. Boston—"Midshipman Jack," 1:01, 3:02, 5:03, 7:04, 9:05 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Conference, the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company, New Ocean House, Swampscott, through Oct. 1.

Theaters

Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:20 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"Emperor Jones," 10:00 a. m., 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 p. m.
R. K. O. Boston—"Midshipman Jack," 10:51 a. m., 1:01, 3:02, 5:03, 7:04, 9:05 p. m.

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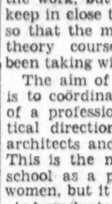
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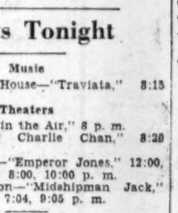
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Pittsburgh to Build First Aluminum Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28—This city, home of the Aluminum Company of America, will be the first to have a bridge constructed in part of aluminum alloys, according to Mr. Edward G. Lang, director of the city's Department of Public Works.

Three hundred and fifty tons of aluminum will replace 1200 tons of steel when the 50-year-old Smithfield Street Bridge is modernized by Nov. 1, Mr. Lang said. City engineers believe that the bridge, only recently given less than five more years of usefulness, can be made to give service for 30 years more.

A new floor of aluminum structural plates, shapes and beams, light of weight, but strong, will be had. The cost of the repairs is placed at $276,436 by Mr. Lang.

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HIGHEST TYPE RICHLY FURRED
WINTER COATS
at only 10% above WHOLESALE
Surprisingly low priced are these distinctive Fifth Avenue type CLOTH Coats for those who want the best. Also a wide selection of Dresses and Suits at our very low prices.
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Get off at Seventh Ave. Subway at Times Square Station (40th Street exit) and walks one block south.

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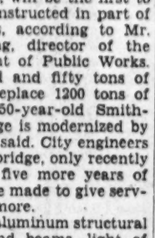
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Landscapers Start 'Prospecting' For Beautiful Scenery

Massachusetts is prospecting for gold!

Not the glittering type. And the prospectors are not bearded "sourdoughs." The treasure sought is landscape beauties. The "miners" are landscape architects.

Massachusetts has started a survey of its natural assets. The American Society of Landscape Architects, on the initiative of the Trustees of Public Reservations, and with the coöperation of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and the Governor's Committee on Open Spaces, is undertaking the work.

When the "prospecting" is completed Massachusetts will start "mining." A list and map will be compiled of all places of special merit. Unusual vegetation, beautiful scenery, interesting rock and land formations, historical associations, picnic places, swimming holes, will be recorded, as well as places for canoeing, hiking, fishing, camping, motoring and horseback riding.

The work is being conducted under an advisory committee of the American Society of Landscape Architects, of which Prof. H. V. Hubbard of the School of City Planning at Harvard is chairman.

Mr. Bradford Williams, landscape architect in charge of the work, will welcome letters and photographs suggesting areas of characteristic Massachusetts scenery or of unusual natural beauties. These may be sent to the Massachusetts Landscape Survey, 9 Park Street, Boston.

Norfolk & Western Earnings

Norfolk & Western Railway for August reports surplus after taxes and charges of $3,120,025, equal, after dividends on the $4 adjustment preferred stock, to $2.16 a share on the 1,406,483 shares of common. This compares with surplus in August, 1932, of $1,272,317, equal, after preferred dividends, to 85 cents a share on common.

Job Begun by Glacier Is Now Federal Work

The United States Government, in dredging the Cape Cod Canal, is completing a job started millions of years ago by nature's ice man.

Geologists say that ages ago the great ice banks moving in glacier formation from the North Pole slowly southward, pushed up a great formation of clay which is now known as Cape Cod. This clay wall halted the glacier, which gradually melted.

The melting ice dropped thousands of large and small boulders which had beeen gathered in the icy march southward. Some $40,000 is being spent by the United States Army Engineers in removing the boulders from the bottom of the canal and from the side wall which is being dug away to enlarge the waterway from its present width of 100 feet, to 170 feet.

A survey shows that about 4000 more boulders must come out. Those of 20 or 30 tons in weight are being blasted. Some are found to be as heavy as 100 tons. Inspectors use a tape measure on each boulder, and humorously refer to themselves as the "lobster inspectors," for they decide which are large and which are small.

Massachusetts Motorists Told Plans for 1934 Plates

Applications for 1934 registration plates by Massachusetts motorists may begin by mail on Oct. 23 and at the registry and its 16 branches on Nov. 13.

Holders of plates numbered from 1 to 10,000 must make their applications before the end of October. Distribution of these is scheduled to start Oct. 2. Also numbers between 10,000 and 100,000 will be reassigned as usual, providing that applications for such reissues are made not earlier than Oct. 9 nor later than Nov. 4.

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Neighbor States On Defensive As Hitlerism Grows

Spread of Pan-Germanist Idea Affects All German-Speaking Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — National Socialist Germany's relations with Austria are followed very carefully by the Reich's other neighbors.

The triumph of National Socialism in Austria, it is assumed in Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Poland, will not only lead to the "Anschluss" but also be a step toward that Greater Germany which shall include all German-speaking peoples in central Europe. This would be merely the fulfillment of Point No. 1 of the National Socialist Party's 25 point program, which states, "We demand the unity of all Germans in a Greater Germany, on the basis of the self-determination rights of peoples."

Such an achievement would completely alter the present frontiers of central Europe. What it would actually mean can only be realized from the examination of an ethnological map of this region. At the present time, Czechoslovakia has nearly 3,350,000 German-speaking people, 23.3 per cent of the total population. Switzerland has more than 70 per cent of its 4,000,000 population German, while there are more than 1,000,000 Germans in the present Poland.

Most of these German-speaking peoples outside Germany occupy territory along Germany's frontiers, the Germans of Czechoslovakia in the Böhmerwald, the Ore, Giant and Adler mountains, and the others in parts of Switzerland and in west Poland. Such an acquisition would give the new German-speaking world a population of nearly 74,000,000 people in a solid bloc stretching fom the North Sea to the borders of Italy, Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Fascism Gains Recruits

Such Pan-German aspirations naturally give these other nations occasion for contemplation. In Czechoslovakia, National Socialism has very many converts among the Sudetic German youth, fostered as it very largely has been by the economic depression prevailing in the glass and other industries in those regions for many years past.

To counteract it, strong action has been taken by the Czechoslovak Parliament. A number of National Socialist "Bürgermeister" in these districts have been forced to resign their positions, many National Socialist suspects arrested and strict watch is kept on all Czechoslovak-German frontier activities.

Relations between Germany and Czechoslovakia have also not been helped by the fact that many of the leading German political exiles have made Prague their temporary home, from which they continue their propaganda against the "New Reich." Almost all newspapers from Germany are banned in Czechoslovakia and very few Czechoslovak German newspapers—the Bohemia appears to be one of the few—are allowed to enter Germany.

Switzerland has already raised its protest against National Socialist propaganda within its frontiers, and the Neue Zürcher Zeitung in a recent editorial dealing with propaganda for the annexation of German-speaking Swiss territory declared that "Pan-German mysticism had nothing to seek" in that country. "We wish," this article continues, "the Germans could appreciate the disturbing and dangerous consequences of this campaign, and that they would refrain from manifestations which can only be prejudicial to normal relations between the two neighboring countries."

Vienna, Jumping-Off Ground

As for the Polish-German relations, the movement toward an understanding between Warsaw and the German National Socialist Senate in the Free State of Danzig has temporarily eased the situation, but the Polish Corridor and the cultural rights of German children in Poland are questions which are still unsettled.

Reference might also be made to the Germans in Danish Schleswig and to the German settlements scattered over other parts of east and southeast Europe, in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Hungary and Roumania. But these are separated from present-day Germany by territory occupied by other nationalities, so that they could only serve as outpost stations, at best.

Greater Germany extending to Brenner Pass would also awaken misgivings in Italy. With Vienna as the jumping-off ground for trade with the Balkans and the Near East, Italy would find its desire to control in southeast Europe and the Near East seriously threatened.

A little imagination and knowledge of pre-war history in the past of Europe also shows that Pan-Germanism would soon find a counterpart in a reawakened Pan-Slavism, an eventuality which would not help world peace.

For these reasons, German National Socialists' activities in Austria mean much more than the fate of Austria's 6,500,000 inhabitants. Austria's independence appears to Germany's neighbors as the guarantee for their own independence, free from Pan-German influences.

Germany in Terms of People

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Blackened Sections of Map Show Distribution of German-Speaking Peoples—Solid in Germany, Austria, Parts of Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Holland, Otherwise Scattered in Many Foreign Countries.

Tangku Police Clash With Japanese Soldiers

TIENTSIN, China, Sept. 27 (AP)—An incident considered characteristic of the tension existing in the eastern part of the North China demilitarized zone occurred today when a detachment of Japanese soldiers landed at Tangku from a transport and clashed with Chinese police.

The Japanese claimed they had been assaulted. They disarmed the Chinese and seized police headquarters. An apology the Japanese demanded was immediately made.

Cleveland Shows Cities How to Speed Public Works Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON Sept. 27—Another speed record for putting men to work after money has been allotted by the Public Works Administration has been won by Cleveland, Ohio.

A grant of $194,000 went to that city on Sept. 22 to aid in the construction of an incinerator. Three days later ground was broken and work was started on the project which had been advocated by city officials for more than 10 years. The federal grant represented 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials for the incinerator.

Mr. Thomas M. Carey, director of public utilities at Cleveland, also promised a maximum of speed in the construction of a municipal sewage disposal plant for which money has been granted.

"I am told that our projects received such speedy consideration because we had studied the regulations before submitting application in proper shape and also because the projects were useful to the community and furnished a maximum of employment."

A less encouraging picture was told by road statistics made public by the Public Works Administration, showing that in 17 states no actual construction is in progress, although road allotments were among the first to be made. In every instance, except in Georgia where a local controversy has blocked action, projects have been approved by the Federal Government. Federal projects in national parks are the only road work being done in California and Tennessee.

It is estimated that 148,000 men will be given work when the $400,000,000 allotments are actually spent.

Coyne Pleads Not Guilty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27 — State Senator James J. Coyne, political boss of Allegheny County and the city of Pittsburgh, yesterday pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy to violate the election laws. Seven other defendants entered similar pleas. The charges grew out of a grand jury inquiry into congressional elections in the Thirtieth and Thirty-second districts in 1932.

Charge of 'Red' Plot In German Fires Aired in Court

One Defendant Demands Judge Answer 'Yes' or 'No' to His Question

LEIPZIG, Ger., Sept. 28 (AP)—An alleged Communist conspiracy behind the burning of the Reichstag building and other incendiarism today engaged the attention of judges trying five men on charges of setting fire to the Parliament building.

Herr Eugene Pfeiffer, a maker of window blinds, testified he gave one of the defendants, Marinus van der Lubbe, a coat and cap in a Communist restaurant prior to the Reichstag blaze last February.

The witness asserted he had heard Van der Lubbe claim to be a Communist and say something extremely radical ought to be done against the National Socialists.

Herr Pfeiffer added, however, that "at first I had the impression that Van der Lubbe was actually a Communist, but his unkempt appearance made me wonder."

When the judge asked what an outward appearance had to do with Communism, the witness replied, "A superior outlook does not agree with a dirty shirt."

The justices hearing the trial threatened to have one of the accused, Georgi Dimitroff, expelled from the room "if you say another word."

The threat was made after police had been called to restrain the prisoner, who bluntly accused an examining judge of false statements and prejudice.

The examining magistrate, Judge Vogt, was on the witness stand when Dimitroff, former leader of the Bulgarian Communists, rose from his seat and said:

"Did you cause the publication that the three Bulgarians arrested in the Reichstag fire were identical with those participating in the Sofia bombing in 1924?"

The spectators laughed as he flatly asked an answer of "yes" or "no."

Judge Vogt hesitatingly replied:

"Yes, there were certain inaccuracies, but they were not mine, and it may be the future evidence will prove the Bulgarians had some connections."

Colombian to Visit Peru

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 26 (By U. P.)—The first Colombian official to visit Iquitos, Peru's chief Upper Amazon port, since the outbreak of the dispute over Leticia a year ago, departed Sept. 26 by airplane for Leticia. He is Señor Luis Cano, one of the Colombian delegates to the Leticia conference at Rio de Janeiro.

New Zealand Outlook Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

OWING to its remoteness, New Zealand may be slower than other countries in feeling the tide of world economic improvement. It is, however, dependent almost entirely upon the markets in Great Britain, where the chief bulk of its exports are sold, and these markets have improved substantially of late. The number of unemployed has increased lately, but this may be due in part to seasonal cause. Otherwise the general outlook is brighter. Butter, which was as low as 67s. in April in the London market, is now over 90s., and cheese has also risen. Wool and meat are higher than they were a year ago. At the Christchurch markets prices for fat sheep have about doubled in the past twelve months.

Assisted by the subsidy granted by the Unemployment Board, the building trade is experiencing a recovery. The gold-mining industry, stimulated by the higher price of the metal and by unemployment subsidies, is also moving forward. The returns for the state railways also show an improvement.

There has been more activity on the Stock Exchange, and a wide range of securities have appreciated 25 to 30 per cent compared with a year ago.

National Relief Load Lessens, Red Cross Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—There is a distant lessening in the nation's relief load, due to increased employment, and a conviction that conditions generally are getting better, said Mr. J. D. Wilkins of Washington, special representative of the American Red Cross, who visited this city for a conference with local officials, and those of several adjoining states, in preparation for the national roll call in November.

While commending highly the activities of the local Red Cross chapter, Mr. Wilkins urged unremitting support from the people of the nation in the approaching annual drive for funds. He stated the organization would adjust its program since civilian relief had been allocated to other agencies.

Single-Taxers Seek Federal Levy Upon All Kinds of Land

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—A federal tax on land was recommended to the Administration at Washington by the National Single Tax Conference yesterday. Precedents in the early history of this country for such a tax were cited by its sponsors. Other taxes, notably the income tax, would be thereby reduced.

When the Henry George Foundation of America has developed the details, it will send a delegation to call on President Roosevelt. In line with the single tax theory, the proposal aims at shifting the tax burden to land, exclusive of improvement. It would be a federal tax on the privilege of owning land in the United States.

The international extent of the adoption here and there of the single tax theory that land values are established by the community, and should belong to it, was brought out at yesterday's meeting. Single tax enclaves were reported in France, Germany, Austria, Straits Settlements, the little Republic of Andorra and the United States.

"There are now 15 enclaves in the world covering an area of 929 square miles, which is 74 per cent of the area of the State of Rhode Island," reported Mr. Fiske Warren of Harvard, Mass., historian of the enclave movement.

"Their population is about 12,000 people, and their annual rent $156,000. In America their area comprises 5631 acres; in Australia 583,680; Europe 641 acres and in the Straits Settlements 4123 acres. The total is 594,275 acres."

New Haven Railroad Deficit

New Haven Railroad reports for August a deficit after fixed charges of $126,113, before guarantees on separately operated properties, which compares with a deficit of $478,533 after similar charges in August, 1932.

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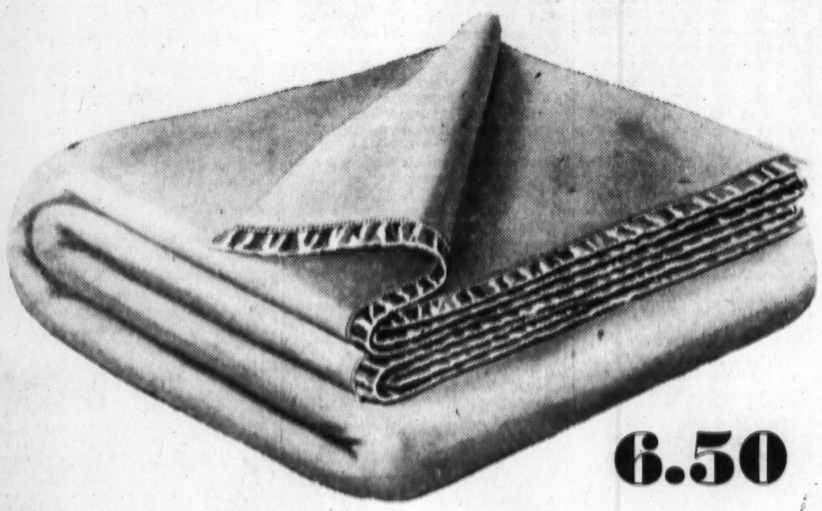

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'Red Tape' Binds Work for Jobless On Federal Aid

Curley-Ely Fight Rages Over Ethics of Case, Blocking Progress

Keen edges of two Boston legal blades clashed today over the question of red tape which has tied the projected allotment of Massachusetts's share of the federal public works program into a snarl of controversial knots.

Mr. Jay R. Benton and Mr. Andrew J Peters are the lawyers who today voiced conflicting opinions on the three-sided controversy revolving around Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Mayor James M. Curley and Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

While the Mayor was arriving in Washington today for another conference with Secretary Ickes in a persistent attempt to get the local public works program under way, Governor Ely and the State Emergency Finance Board maintained steadfast opposition to the Mayor's effort to obtain federal grants for the construction of the Huntington Avenue subway in spite of their disapproval.

Mayor's Act Criticized

Mr. Benton, former attorney general of Massachusetts, defended Mayor Curley's viewpoint. Mr. Peters, former Mayor of Boston, upheld the Governor's stand that the Federal Government has no right to ignore the state by dealing directly with municipal authorities in such important matters.

Mr. Benton viewed the situation in the nature of an emergency which provided no sound reasons for any governmental scraping and bowing on the basis of a state's sovereignty. The former attorney general indicated it is not a question of constitutionality but merely common sense.

"This is the time to cut red tape," Mr. Benton declared. "The winter is nearly upon us and it is time men were put to work. The public works program in Massachusetts should no longer be delayed. It should have begun long before this. These are extraordinary times and circumstances demand extraordinary action."

Mr. Peters strongly opposed Mayor Curley's policy of overriding the unwritten mandates of the Commonwealth by direct appeal to the Federal Government for a municipal grant. Regardless of any possible merits in the Mayor's Huntington subway plan, Mr. Peters declared there is "dangerous confusion" in the administration of national and state affairs when municipal governments attempt to ignore the states in dealing with the Federal Government.

Sovereignty of States

"Our whole fabric of government is based on the states," the former Mayor said. In time of local emergency, as when troops are needed to quell an uprising, the Federal Government recognizes no appeal except that which is directed by the Governor and the State, Mr. Peters explained.

If Secretary Ickes is persuaded to reconsider the question of federal financial allotments in Massachusetts, which he has so far shunted aside, and accedes to Mayor Curley's request despite the objection of the Governor and the state emergency finance board, Mr. Peters believes the administrator of the Federal Government's $3,300,000,000 public works fund will be violating the state constitutional priority.

Motor Rate Drive Launched in State

Efforts leading up to the establishment of uniform rates for compulsory automobile insurance and the abolition of districts and zones were begun at the State House in Boston today.

An intensive drive to obtain 20,000 signatures throughout the State to be attached to an initiative petition was launched, following a meeting of 70 members of the Legislature here this morning.

The proponents are centering their efforts in Suffolk, Middlesex, Essex and Norfolk counties. When the 20,000 names are certified, the petition will be presented to the Legislature for enactment. If the measure is rejected, the sponsors must then obtain 5000 additional signatures to have the proposed law go to the voters at the next state election.

Sugar Consumption Lower

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Sugar consumption in the United States last month totaled 540,626 long tons, a decrease of 8.2 per cent from a year ago, says B. W. Dyer & Co., sugar broker. Consumption for the first eight months of 1933 was 1 per cent above the like period of 1932.

Is Paris on the River Seine or on the Yonne?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Entreprises Photo—Aerienne

Whatever the Geographers Decide, the Stream Adds Handsomely to the City's Symmetry

Where Is Paris? Geographers Ask

(Continued from Page 1)

already a good deal longer than the Seine when it reaches Montereau. It has already traversed no negligible part of France. In the second place, its source is in higher regions than that of the Seine, and its flow is fuller and, so to speak, more authoritative.

For many miles the Yonne has been a real river, knowing precisely what it is about, and finding its way without difficulty in the plain. The Seine, on the contrary, has had a shorter career when it reaches Montereau, and it is relatively weak, and it flows with nonchalance, seeking its course painfully and hesitatingly in the valley.

* * *

Besides, you have only to find the two rivers on the map, and you will see that there is a linear continuity in the course of the Yonne. It goes on from Morvan in almost a straight line to Montereau, and keeping the same line the same river reaches Paris, and then continues through Rouen to Havre. There are, as everybody knows, a number of loops in Normandy, but Paris has long been left behind, and these curves do not alter the general direction of the river.

The Seine, on the other hand, changes its course several times before it arrives at Montereau, and when it joins the Yonne it is deflected almost at right angles. It is certainly not the Seine which determines the direction.

As if these arguments were not enough, experiments have been undertaken, and it has been proved that a log thrown into the Yonne at its source will reach Paris before a log thrown into the Seine at its source, despite the fact that the Yonne is longer. Therefore, the Yonne is more rapid and vigorous than the Seine.

There is another test which is held to be still more conclusive. When salmon leave the ocean they swim upstream to Paris, and then to Montereau. What do they do at Montereau? Do they follow the Seine into the chalky region of Troyes? They do not. Without the smallest hesitation—far better informed than the map-makers—they choose the Yonne, passing by Sens and Joigny. Who can argue against the profound instinct of the salmon?

* * *

Finally, if the case has not already been made out, one may measure the Seine at Montereau. It is there 70 meters wide. Now measure the Yonne. It is 100 meters wide. It is much deeper, it flows more swiftly, its current is vastly superior to that of the Seine, and it keeps the same line. The Seine is a mere tributary to the triumphant Yonne.

It will thus be seen that the task of geographers is as difficult as that of peace-makers. Neither of them can draw a map which gives satisfaction to everybody. What is now to be done about it? Are all existing maps to be scrapped? Or will it suffice to print an explanatory note?

Moreover—disturbing thought!—it may be that neither Professor Roche nor the orthodox geographers are right. It may be that it is really the Seine that passes through Paris, and that continues at Montereau, not by the course which bears its name, but rather by the course which bears the name of the Yonne. In other words, the Yonne below Montereau is the Seine, and the Seine above Montereau is the Yonne. So the name should be altered not at Paris but at Montereau, and the Yonne instead of gaining in prestige will after all lose.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Bond Issue Floated

A high tide swept over Boston Harbor and up to City Hall yesterday. When at ebb a total of $8,500,000 of bond issues had been floated. City Treasurer Edmund L. Doland was the sponsor of the launching. He accepted the bid of a syndicate headed by the National City Company.

* * *

The Chase National Syndicate submitted a bid, but the premium wasn't quite big enough to get space on "Skipper" Dolan's bond boat. Their offer was $7500 lower than that of the National City group. The City Treasurer is pleased with the deal.

* * *

Changed Asked for "Fin Com"

The Good Government Association wants a change in the setup of the Boston Finance Commission. It suggests that three salaried members make up the commission instead of the present system of four unpaid commissioners and a $5000 chairman. It says in a report to the State commission now considering revision of the city charter that the "fin com" has not been working very satisfactorily in recent years.

The association went so far as to suggest a revamping of the eloquent City Council of 22 members to provide for a group of about 15 members with a city manager in charge of the administration of the executive details. "A vent for oratory," is the present council, the association declares.

* * *

Sullivan on Ballot

"Certified." Boston election officials have stamped this word on the nomination papers of Judge Michael H. Sullivan of the Dorchester court. Thus he is the fifth candidate for Mayor who has been assured of a place on the ballot. Judge Sullivan's papers carried signatures of 3300 registered voters.

* * *

Names on the nomination papers of the other four candidates will be examined between now and Oct. 18. It probably will be another week or two before the other mayoralty candidates will know whether or not their names will officially appear on the city's election ballot.

* * *

Showdown Called Off

The showdown in the Ely-Goodwin controversy which ordinarily might have taken place next Tuesday was postponed today on account of an important business engagement which the Governor has in New York.

* * *

To the curious about the nature of the business it takes place at 1:30 p. m. up at the Polo Grounds. Time and place coincide perfectly with the opening game between the Giants and Senators.

Work Scholarships Announced by Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28—A revolutionary change in Yale University's method of assisting its undergraduate students who are "working their way through college" was announced today by Prof. Albert B. Crawford, director of the department of personnel study, who said that with funds provided by Edward S. Harkness of New York City, there had been established for the students who live in the residential colleges a total of 287 "working scholarships," which this year will net the students approximately $85,000.

The students who hold these scholarships must be in good scholastic standing, will be paid a base rate of 50 cents an hour, and will be enabled to earn their board in return for 16 hours' work and their room rent for 12 hours' work a week. A novel feature of the plan, which is a departure from the practice of most of the American colleges, is that the work assigned to the students will be of an educational nature, permitting many of them to earn their room and board while working in the field of education which appeals most strongly to them.

These positions, which will be known as "Bursary Appointments," to distinguish them from existing scholarship grants, will enable 157 students to earn their board or more, and 86 their room expenses, by working either for their own college or for some other department of the university. In addition, 44 men will hold positions of particular responsibility in their colleges.

Boston and Montreal Brought Nearer by Air

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Three Miles Longer Than Albany Route

New Air Line to Tap Unserved Territory Northwest of Boston

A wide angle of New England bounded by a line from Boston to Springfield and Albany on one side and Boston to Portland and Bangor on the other is unserved, except privately, by the newest and fastest means of travel, scheduled air service.

As an extension of its service now running between Boston, Portland and Bangor the Boston-Maine Airways, Inc., air adjunct of the Boston & Maine Railroad, proposes to serve territory with an air service between Boston, Concord, N. H., White River Junction and Montpelier, Vt. This new schedule may become effective on Oct. 15.

Waiting for the new service when six months have elapsed after its establishment, is a federal air mail contract, and, logically, if traffic warrants and possible objection of Canadian railroads is smoothed over, extension of service to Montreal.

The new air line taps the vacation traffic of New Hampshire at Concord and Hanover-bound Dartmouth College traffic and resort traffic for Lebanon, N. H., White River and Woodstock, Vt., at the White River stop. Business men's support in each of these points has been lined up at recent meetings.

Railroad officials state that the word "go" for the proposed line depends upon the action of business men in Montpelier, the capital of Vermont, and the present terminus of the proposed line.

Time saved, air over rail, is shown thus: the Ambassador, fast Boston-to-Montreal train of the B. & M., has a six hour and 28 minute schedule to Montpelier. The new airline will operate on an hour and three-quarters schedule, a saving of four hours and 43 minutes.

Virginians Build Model of Cottage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A seventeenth century model cottage has just been erected at Jamestown Island by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and will be used as a dwelling for the sexton and his wife, it has been announced here.

The cottage was designed by Mr. Singleton P. Moorehead of Williamsburg, and presented by him to the association. It is situated in the grounds of the Yeardley House and has been named the "Goodspeed," after one of the three small ships that brought the colonists to Jamestown in 1607, and also because the house was built in exactly 40 working days. The building was completed on April 15, with Mr. Rolf T. Hamre of Williamsburg, as contractor.

Ely to Induct Baker As State College Head

On Oct. 6 Massachusetts State College will inaugurate Hugh P. Baker as its eleventh president. Gov. Joseph B. Ely, as chairman of the board of trustees of the college, will induct President Baker.

Twenty college presidents and a long list of other college notables have indicated their intentions of being present. The program will start at 2 p. m., followed by a reception at the president's house and a banquet in the evening. Among the speakers are President Stanley King of Amherst College; Mrs. Joseph Leach, trustee of the college, and President John A. Cousens of Tufts.

Speakeasies Use Beer Sale as Blind For Illicit Trade

Sawyer Leading Attack to Throw Pretenders Out of Business

Speakeasies hiding behind the masks of licensed beverage shops are clues to immorality and drunkenness that the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission is preparing to run down.

Charges that barricaded doors and inspection committees face the prospective customer of certain places licensed to sell beer call for a check on their activities. Witnesses have been asked to appear before the commission to substantiate these charges.

Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware is the chief initiator of the move to force the speakeasy into permanent retirement, a place it was thought to have taken when beer sales became legal. It is claimed there is no consistency between barricaded doors on the one hand and a license plastered on the wall to sell beer on the other.

Beer at Speakeasies

A statement given out at the State House today by Mr. William P. Hayes of Springfield, chairman of the commission, emphasizes the need for immediate action against the beer house masqueraders. He cited a report in a Springfield newspaper today quoting Mr. Thomas F. Moriarty, district attorney, in Springfield, as saying, "It is common knowledge that certain places licensed to sell 3.2 beer are nothing more than masks for speakeasies connected with them," adding, "This bears no implication of laxity on the part of local police for not only are such places inaccessible but always have been hard to get evidence against."

The State Beverages Commission holds that the responsibility for such conditions rests largely on local licensing boards.

Will Revoke Licenses

The chairman said, "If District Attorney Moriarty is correctly quoted, there appears to be necessity for immediate action by the licensing board of Springfield with reference to the licenses mentioned. If it is common knowledge that certain licensed beverage places are nothing more than masks for speakeasies connected with them, it must be known to the police department and the licensing board.

"If there are licensed places having barricaded doors and being difficult of access unless the person seeking admittance is known, such facts in themselves should justify a revocation of the beverage licenses. The licensing board not only can, but should, revoke such licenses after a hearing and presentation of evidence."

Steel Workers Join Labor Walkout Move As Auto Peace Looms

By the Associated Press

To the strike picture was added today a segment of the steel industry as 10,000 steel workers in the Pittsburgh area joined nearly 70,000 coal miners in a labor walkout.

Mediation was near in the automobile industry's labor troubles this afternoon.

Mr. William S. Knudsen, president of the Chevrolet and Pontiac Motor Companies, acting as a spokesman for those firms and the Buick Motor Car Co., announced today that his factories will "abide by the decision of the NRA Compliance Board" in its efforts to mediate a strike of tool and die makers in Detroit, Pontiac and Flint automotive plants.

The Detroit strikers, claiming nearly 10,000 men have walked out in the three cities, say the Buick, Chevrolet and A. C. Spark Plug Co. plants are not complying with the wage and hour provisions of the NRA auto code.

Detroit strikers today made public a tentative program of demands, which they said would be voted on tonight before they are presented to the Detroit NRA Compliance Board, which is attempting mediation.

The demands, approved by strike committees from the three cities, included a request for a 25 per cent increase in all wages, with a provision that the minimum for bench men be $1 an hour and for affiliated machinists 90 cents an hour; a 40-hour week, with any change in hours to be agreed upon by negotiating committees; settlement of difficulties before strikers return to work, and a declaration from employers that there would be no "victimization" of men who went on strike.

The steel troubles had their inception at the Weirton Steel Company's plant in Weirton, W. Va., over a union dispute and union heads claimed the movement was spreading into the eastern Ohio steel areas.

The strike of Ford Motor Company employees, starting with a walkout at the Chester (Penna.) plant, spread to Edgewater, N. J., today when 500 employees there quit work in a "sympathy" demonstration. Pickets, said by police to be Chester workers, took up posts to force out 1000 remaining workers at the Edgewater plant.

New violence was added to the Pennsylvania coal field "holiday" when pickets stopped an automobile bearing two employees of the Shamrock Coke Company. State police intervened and arrested two strikers.

Philadelphia bakeries were delivering bread under police guard, as they sought court action to insure deliveries of bread without interference from striking truckmen there.

Silk workers at Hazelton, Penna., planned another effort at closing down the largest mill there in protest against the cotton code. The Paterson, N. J., silk dispute appeared headed toward settlement as trade unions seemed to be lining up for an agreement with manufacturers.

With Repeal Evidently Near States Shirk Control Plans

Unless There Is an Unforseen Upset, Liquor Will Flow Again Dec. 5—10 States Wide Open and Others Only Partly Protected

Unless four of the eight states scheduled to vote on repeal between now and Nov. 8 upset current wet predictions and record dry majorities, the knell of nearly 15 years of prohibition in the United States will have been sounded on that date.

And of the 48 states, only nine have even made attempts to prepare themselves against a return of pre-prohibition conditions.

Next to vote is Virginia on Oct. 3, then Florida on Oct. 10, and Utah, North and South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky, on Nov. 7. Already 31 states have signified their disapproval of the dry act. At least elections of delegates to state constitutional conventions have shown a decided wet preference among those who voted. And as it requires but 36 votes to enact the amendment which erases the Eighteenth Amendment from the Constitution, only five more are needed.

No state yet has voted against repeal, and among those to ballot before Nov. 8 is none which might, without a most unexpected political upheaval, halt the repeal movement.

Officially, the new amendment, which will be either the twenty-first or twenty-second, depending on whether it is approved before or after the proposed child labor amendment now also in the process, will not go into effect until the required number of states have formally recorded their wishes through state constitutional conventions.

Final Convention, Dec. 5

The last of these conventions will be held on Dec. 5, and, although it is theoretically possible in some cases for delegates to reverse the decision at the popular election, it is practically certain that all the necessary steps for repeal will have been taken on this date.

Liquor, then, will be flowing legally and freely on Dec. 6—unless the unexpected happens—in all states not protected by local regulations.

And in what condition of preparation or lack of preparation will repeal find the 48 states?

To go back to 1919, when prohibition went into effect, we find that 15 states were wet, the other 33 being already classified as dry. At present, however, only 29 states have constitutional or statutory prohibition which might survive repeal. This leaves 19 states without the complete prohibitory provision. Of these, but nine have adopted the state control plans so reassuringly, although indirectly, promised by the wets, leaving 10 states "wide open," except for local option and licensing restrictions such as were found in states considered wet before prohibition.

Of the 29 with state prohibition it is possible that several may take action to abandon these state laws before repeal is accomplished, or soon thereafter. At least three are now preparing to vote on the question. And of the nine with control laws none really guarantees against an increase in the consumption of liquor and but two prohibit the saloon. In fact, the principal element of such control plans, a study of them indicates, is the revenue to be obtained through state taxation.

The Question of Revenue

It may be seen then that of the 48 states only these nine have taken action so that repeal would find them equipped otherwise than before prohibition.

In the hands of the Federal Government will remain the obligation and right, under the old Webb-Kenyon Act, of prohibiting transportation of liquor from wet states into dry states, but inasmuch as this law failed to protect the dry states adequately before prohibition, those who remember conditions then, point out there is no reason to expect any great improvement in its enforcement now, unless those who have accomplished the breakdown of prohibition will feel their responsibility in safeguarding against a return of the old conditions.

Of foremost interest to the Government is the revenue to be obtained from taxation of the manufacture and sale of beer and hard liquor. Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, expects an annual income of more than $700,000,000 from this source.

This would mean, official Government figures show, that either there would be much more liquor consumed than before prohibition, or that the tax would have to be so high that bootlegging on a grand scale would result, for the largest amount ever received in liquor taxes before prohibtion was less than $400,000,000.

Lehman Asks New York To Lead Liquor Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Liquor control regulations that will be "a victory for real temperance" are what Gov. Herbert H. Lehman is expecting the New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board and the County Alcoholic Beverage Control Board to produce as a result of their study of the problems.

In a message to the boards made public today, Governor Lehman urged them to anticipate repeal by the latter part of the year and to prepare to face the "yet more serious responsibility of setting up rules and regulations for the control of hard liquor."

"Liquor is assured by the latter part of this year," the message said, "and in anticipation of this the Legislature has given the board power to set up rules and regulations for the 'interim period' between the time when the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is effected and the first day of April, 1934.

"It is my earnest hope and confident expectation that the board will adequately meet the situation in regard to the control of hard liquors. It will be necessary to avoid the evils of the pre-prohibition days, while at the same time making it possible for the citizens of the State to secure such beverages as they desire.

"I know that members of the board are approaching this gigantic undertaking with the intention of making New York State liquor regulations a model for the entire United States and a victory for real temperance."

General Electric Gets Order

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 28—General Electric Company received an order of approximately $2,500,000 calling for double reduction propulsion geared turbine equipment for six new twin screw destroyers for the navy. This order, consisting of 12 equipments and 36 turbine casings in all, will be entirely manufactured at the Schenectady Works.

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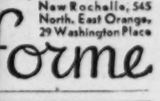
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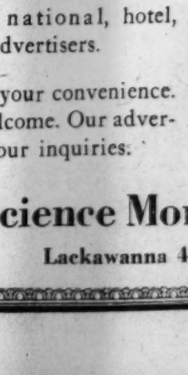
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Figures Disprove Securities Act Is Drag on Business

Stock Registration Value Increases Since Law Went Into Effect

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Wisps of smoke occasionally finding their way to the surface through cracks in a lid of secrecy bear evidence here to a terrific subterannean struggle being waged over the National Securities Act.

Fly-by-night speculators, certain trusts which milked the public of billions during the boom period and some, not all, investment bankers, have launched an attack on legislation designed to protect against their predatory ambitions.

At first there was no answer to their charge that the act itself was drying up the channels of credit and weakening the American business structure by blocking the issuance of new securities. It took time for legitimate interests to adjust themselves to the new order.

But now, less than three months since the act went into effect, available data tends unmistakably to prove the charges of its enemies invalid. Registration statements for new securities issues filed with the Federal Trade Commission since the act became operative on July 27 already total more than the value of securities issued during the entire three months of July, August and September of 1932.

New issues have gained headway slowly during the period. July of this year saw only $95,955,000 as compared to $111,871,000 for July of 1932. August of 1933 shows $14,050,000 as compared to $106,945,000 for August of 1932. But since the first of September the trade commission tentatively estimates that roughly $150,000,000 new issues have been registered, bringing the total up to and beyond the 1932 mark.

Obviously the act would tend to discourage many types of security issues. Those behind its passage fully expected some decline at least in the amounts offered to the public. They never expected an increase, even as compared to 1932 which was presumably the rock bottom.

See Havana— Sure, Senorita

(Continued from Page 1)

dents of the hotel, including the American Ambassador, had to move out when the officers, coming for a meeting, found it wiser to stay on than to attempt to go out in the city again. Not a word about the native Cubans who scrawl slogans against American intervention on every white wall in Havana, and who would like to go right into the hotel and drive the officers out, if it were not American property and they did not fear that the marines would land to protect it.

But the town as well as the newspaper looked quiet. No way of telling what surging impulses were lying underneath the calm exterior. The hot tropic sun beat down on the cream city. The hordes of taxi drivers battled for the passenger at the entrance to the steamship offices. Shops were open to sell stockings and elastic and French dresses, and chocolates and fresh coconut juice. And yet there up on the hill 300 Cuban army officers were in sight of their homes—and the American gunboats—in what might be a scene from either a Wagner tragedy or a Follies musical comedy.

All the quiet, calm city was at the disposal of the Señorita, the Capitole with its gold dome, the shops, the water front, the narrow, twisty streets, the marvelous old Spanish grills on the front of the houses—"but no, no, Senorita, not the National. Anywhere, all round, una hora, un peso, but not the National, no, no."

To See the Sights

The Senorita agreed to see 'the sights, even to go to the suburbs, but only by way of the National, "por the National," and a very reluctant driver went slowly up the road, jumped the gas at the first sight of a khaki arm waving the car on, and would have been a mile away from the hotel in a very un-Spanishlike haste, if the passenger had not firmly commanded him to back.

Certainly there had been an answering smile on that officer's face. Surely those khaki-clad youths could not be dangerous to an American tourist for all their brand new uniforms and the guns slung over their shoulders. Winchester rifles in the midst of palm trees, a blue, blue sea, the gardens of the hotel, and the comfortable surrounding houses, where after-luncheon siestas undoubtedly were then in progress and children must be playing with dolls and toy cannons.

Yes, the officer thought that a sight of the hotel could be arranged. In fact the car could stand right there at the intersection of the streets and the senorita could look right into the lobby of the hotel where the officers were in plain sight, congregating to look at her with quite as much interest as she had in them.

In the Street the Soldiers

One of the questions was answered at once. The officers do their own laundry. From elegant rotunda to aristocratic roof every room was closely shuttered except for those in which hung the more intimate articles of men's wearing apparel drying in the sun. White shirts stretched across the windows, suggesting a Morse code if only the officers had been clever enough to let their families know what the signals might mean.

A big hotel in which living was going on while out here in the street were the "soldados," plenty of "soldados" with Winchesters. These were the soldiers who only the day before had declined to let a truckload of food go into the hotel even though it had the official permission of Col. Fulgencio Batista, chief of staff of the Cuban army. The soldiers had said that they were hungry themselves. They began to break open the packages of food. One of them even threatened to shoot his corporal. Yet probably they smiled as they were smiling now, leap brown faces in which gold teeth glinted. There on an upper path of the hotel where guests evidently have been wont to saunter to admire the rock garden and to look off to sea stood a solitary tragic figure, a white-clad officer who neither moved nor smiled, a motionless, mute, stark figure, while here below were swarming brown-clad men, waiting, waiting, waiting.

But they smiled and the taxi driver lost some of his aversion to guns as they replied to his passenger's questions.

"The officers have not much food, we think," they said. "They cannot eat much longer, probably not even today. It must soon be over."

But, no, certainly they did not intend to shoot the officers. They grinned widely to show the blamelessness of their intentions. They would just let the officers go home after they had given up their arms. Six soldiers by now were draped over the car, lounging on the running board, negligently resting heads on elbows as they talked for all the world in their friendly youth like a crowd of students drinking ice cream sodas while they discussed last night's dance.

In response to the question as to why they remained on guard if they really meant the officers to go free, the leader vouchsafed the information that once he lived in America, that he "did not spik Ingles good," but that if he could just go back to the United States he would be able to speak more, and, with a burst of eloquence, the officers wanted de Cespedes back in power, not Machado but de Cespedes, while he and the soldiers liked the new government, a good professor, and an honest man, to which the taxi driver nodded a quick assent.

Apprehensive Looks

The driver had been casting apprehensive looks over his shoulder. Couldn't the senorita see that no one, not a single moving person was in sight but themselves, not a man, not a woman, not a child, not even an animal. Certainly this was not the place to while away time in idle conversation. The sea, the white buildings, the palms, might look like the setting to a comic opera but this was a dangerous place. Let's go.

But the senorita would not go until she had purchased a package of chocolate over the side of the car and even the taxi driver relaxed in the fervor of the farewells from the soldiers.

But his ease was soon dispelled. "Now we will talk to some more soldiers," said the Señorita placidly, and he rounded the corner very, very slowly, and then the same spur of speed at the sight of the soldiers and the same reluctant backing.

This group was a little more bloodthirsty in its statements. There were officers in that hotel who had been bad to them, their men, and they struck themselves smartly on the chest as they indicated that their quarrels were personal ones. Those officers they meant to kill. The good ones who were just staying there to protect the bad ones they would let go to their homes but the bad ones they would kill.

What they really wanted to know, they said, was what America thought of them. Skeptically they said "no," when they were told that the American people wished the Cuban people well. "No," they said, again and again, but still they smiled and their good nature toward one American never faltered. They thought their vigil would soon be over, and the National Hotel back again in the tourist business, ladies and gentlemen from Iowa and Connecticut and Arkansas wandering around awed at the place where the internment took place.

Then as the taxi started on a race for the boat from the side of the road where were soldiers who had not before spoken there came a whispered sentence, words which were only breathed aloud, the Spanish salutation, "God love you."

Cuba Sends Troops To Guard Sugar Mills

HAVANA, Sept. 28 (AP)—Troops were en route to the interior today as labor troubles increased. Army headquarters said they were going to Camaguey Province to guard sugar mills against workers' attacks, but the soldiers themselves declared their purpose was to suppress a revolution.

All the Hershey sugar interests suspended operations in Matanzas and Havana provinces because of strikes and the Hershey electric railway between Havana and Matanzas was not operating. The situation remained tense at a match factory in Matanzas.

Efforts of neutral mediators having failed, a strike of Havana newspaper employees continued, and it was learned authoritatively that members of a service club were working to avert several strikes which, it was believed, might lead to a general strike.

President Grau San Martin became more optimistic about the nation's financial condition and said treasury collections were "growing daily and we hope soon to be back to normal." The President was still studying the demand of his political opponents that he resign.

Soldiers and sailors started a round-up of persons suspected of being communists and detained eight men for a short time. Police said they had orders to investigate "all foreign agitators" and hold them for deportation.

Recognition Issue Again Brought to Front

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Recognition of the Cuban Government—now nearly as old as the de Cespedes régime which was recognized on its second day of existence—seems definitely up for consideration with arrival here of Dr. Carlos Finlay, Secretary of Sanitation in the Grau San Martin Cabinet.

Dr. Finlay went early to the State Department, where he was closeted immediately with Mr. Jefferson Caffery, Assistant Secretary of State, who is scheduled to go to Havana as American Ambassador. This contact, which was undoubtedly prearranged, carried one step farther the helpful negotiations which have been continuous at Havana in an attempt to bolster up the Cuban Government until its stability is adequate to warrant recognition.

The State Department feels generally that perhaps the best course will be to bolster up the Grau San Martin government and it is manifestly to confer on such possibilities that Dr. Finlay is in Washington. Negotiations for recognition is not an unknown step here, as various official representatives of Latin-American revolutionary republics have come to Washington on the same errand before.

Dr. Finlay's visit was shrouded with considerable mystery and neither Cubans, nor Americans would admit that it was to seek recognition. But this particular emissary—with his American connections—and the present importance of setting Cuban-United States relations on a more stable footing, all build up the impression that recognition may not be far off.

Here Everything Is Discussed in Terms of Potatoes

Upper Left—The Christian Science Monitor
All others photos by a Staff Photographer

Scenes in Aroostook County, Maine

Upper Left—Harvesting the Crop. Upper Right—Grading the Potatoes. Center—A Storage Barn. Lower—Transporting the Potatoes to the Freight Cars.

Aroostook County Soil Yields Its Acres of Hidden Wealth

Annual Potato Harvest Moves on to Tune of Higher Prices and Prospects of Making Up Some of the Loss of Past Few Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARIBOU, Maine — Chugging tractors, creaking harness and whistling men . . . sounding the tempo of the march of better times across the Aroostook fields. The potato digging machine wallows across a monotony of landscape and leaves a white wake that is Maine's greatest harvest.

Nothing but potatoes. Thousands, yes millions, of them lie strewn over the endless rows.

Fields are humming with activity. Men move to and fro with brisk steps. Cheerfulness and optimism prevails. The farmer sees a better year . . . a profitable year.

Prices are higher. Two hundred and fifty per cent higher than they have been for the past two years. In the years 1931 and 1932 the average price the farmer received was 60 cents a barrel (2¾ bushels.) At the present time he is getting $1.90 and has every confidence that prices will go as high as $4 during the winter months.

Losses Have Been Great

The losses which the Aroostook farmer has taken in the past two years have been terrific and when planting time came around this year many of the farmers could not raise enough money to plant their crops. Then the Government, seeing their desperate straits, loaned them $2,000,000 through its Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. Ninety per cent of the growers took advantage of this loan and in return agreed to cut their acreage to one-third of what it was last year. This has brought the acreage in Aroostook County down 10,000 acres under that of 1932, or a total acreage in the county of 130,000 acres. This is 4½ times as large as metropolitan Boston.

Now the crop is being harvested and again the Government is aiding the farmer by lending him $500,000. Thus enabling the grower to store his crop rather than putting it directly on the market, which would cause a flooded condition and a downward trend of prices.

This town, one of the greatest potato shipping centers of the world, gives every appearance of a western mining town. All hustle and bustle as the trucks move the crop from field to storage houses. The streets are lined with men who have traveled miles to obtain work during the digging season. The wayfarer, however, is disappointed. The growers are using local unemployed who have been on the welfare list of the town. The picker's wages are five cents a barrel and board or 6½ cents a barrel when he boards himself. A good picker is capable of picking 50 to 60 barrels per day.

As the potato digger steadily unearths the "spud" from the ground it has been found that the yield will be on the average of 100 barrels to the acre or an increase of 15 barrels over last year.

Takes Pride in Quality

Aroostook prides itself upon the quality of its potatoes. The farmer takes every precaution that it may reach the consumer in A-1 condition. By using padded diggers and barrels the grower eliminates practically all chances of bruising. He spends large sums of money to erect houses to store his crop in order that the potatoes may be kept from freezing. These houses are built 12 to 20 feet underground with just the roof and dumping floor visible. The load is run onto the dumping floor and lowered to the bins below. The potato is not allowed to have a fall of more than two feet during this process. These houses will hold from 8000 to 26,000 barrels of potatoes at one time.

Although most of the farmers are storing their crop until prices advance, shipments are running ahead of last year, and the demand has been good from a wide territory. A year ago, distribution was limited mostly to New England, New York and Pennsylvania. Orders this season have been received from Ohio and Baltimore which indicates that the crop in those sections is almost exhausted. The production of the entire country is one-sixth less than in 1932. The farmer does not feel that the present sharp rise in potato prices is due to inflation but rather to the old law of supply and demand back into working order.

The farmer follows the potato market as closely as a New York broker scans the ticker machine and as soon as there is an indication of a price rise he starts to haul his crop to warehouses. These houses are located alongside the railroad and are mostly controlled by brokers who buy direct from the farmer. Potatoes are then dumped into graders, graded into bags or bulk according to size, loaded into refrigerator cars and shipped to wholesalers in Boston or points beyond. Incidentally, Aroostook potatoes have been shipped to every state in the Union.

Motortrucks Tried

Due to the high freight rate which confronts the growers, shipping by motor trucks to various points has been tried, but this experiment has not proved successful because of bruising and freezing en route.

Every minute of the year is devoted by the farmer to his crop. From the time of planting until it is time to plant again the trend of conversation is about potatoes. "Have you planted yet . . . how are they growing . . . sprayed yet . . . when did you start digging . . . what kind of a crop . . . have you finished hauling . . ." This is typical of the talk in this town.

It is true that the farmer works hard the year round and receives much praise for his efforts after the harvest is in. Little is heard, however, of his wife, the unsung heroine, who contributes a big part toward his success. Her day's work starts at 4:30 a. m. and continues until late in the evening. During the harvest season she boards anywhere from 11 to 22 men and often times goes into the field to assist the men. Children also do their part by helping with the harvest and doing odd chores.

The crop is expected to be harvested by the end of this week, after which the farmer will "den" up for the long winter months marking time until prices warrant a march to his broker.

And so it is every year.

Only One Burns Club Answers Appeal To Help Perpetuate Language He Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN—One man and two typists are endeavoring here to preserve from disappearance as a literary language the broad Scots in which Robert Burns wrote his most famous poems.

These workers are about to issue the third volume of their "Scottish National Dictionary," which will be completed in 10 volumes. Subscriptions for the carrying on of this work are not coming in very freely, it has just been announced. Before the first volume of the dictionary appeared, Burns clubs were asked to subscribe. Three had already done so before the appeal was issued, but the only response to it from the hundreds of Burns clubs in all parts of the world was a solitary gift of £1, which came from Aberdeen.

The editor of the "Scottish National Dictionary" is Dr. William Grant. He has been collecting material for the work from all over Scotland for the last 25 years. Every word is illustrated by quotation. Dr. Grant is covering the language since 1700; the earlier part being under the care of Sir William Craigie of Chicago University, whose work is subsidized by the Chicago University Press.

Until 1600, all lowland Scottish literature was written in the language which the dialect dictionary is designed to perpetuate. Among the famous works which it includes are "The Kingis Quhair," the poems of Dunbar and Henryson and of Gavin Douglas's translation of the "Æneid." After the union of the crown of Scotland with that of England in 1603, ordinary literary English rapidly became the language generally employed by Scottish writers, and broad Scots was used only in common speech.

During the eighteenth century Scottish literature thus became a branch of English literature. Allan Ramsay, however, began a revolt against the artificiality of the eighteenth century style, and as a means of breaking it down he returned to the broad Scots of pre-1600. His work was completed by Robert Burns, who raised the status of broad Scots as a literary language higher than it had ever been before. Today broad Scots is still the medium of expression of such writers as Hugh MacDiarmid, the poet, and Lewis Grassic Gibbon, the novelist.

New Liquor Fight Is On, Presbyterians Declare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A ringing plea for churches everywhere to throw their influence into a new fight for temperance in the face of the coming repeal of prohibition was made in the form of a resolution adopted at the closing session of the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia held here. The church was urged "to keep the liquor business out of the hands of merciless corporations and individuals who will use high-pressure salesmanship and an avalanche of irresistible public advertising" to dispose of their wares.

"We reaffirm our belief," the resolution continued, "that the use of alcoholic beverages presents a serious menace to individuals and society and that every Christian church should give serious, prayerful consideration to the general policy of total abstinence."

Retiring President of Mexico Firm for Peaceful Transfer

Declares All Revolutionary Units in Accord for Constitutional Government—Favors Syndicalism

MEXICO, D. F.—President Rodriguez, who has served his country as a soldier and as a civil official in various capacities, has announced his retirement from political activity at the conclusion of his term.

General Rodriguez, when he turns over the office of Chief Executive of the nation to the next President on Dec. 1, 1934, will have rounded out a career which has seen him active in numerous public posts, to which he has brought an acute administrative sense of efficiency and understanding of the contemporary social problems as they affect this country domestically and internationally.

President Rodriguez announced his plans to retire to private industrial activity in an interview which he gave to representatives of the French press, and which contained summaries of his general policy on many matters. The interview consisted of a questionnaire submitted by the European journalists. Among questions of immediate interest in the interview was:

"Will the peaceful transmission of presidential power take place?"

The President answered:

Expects Peaceful Transfer

"I can reply categorically in the affirmative, since there exists a unity of ideas and aspirations among all the revolutionary elements to establish a government within the constitutional concepts through use of democratic procedure."

Another question relating to the current political campaign was:

"Will you permit peaceful and lawful opposition in the next political struggle?"

He replied:

"When I assumed the presidency I made known my desire to create a national government: I respect absolutely the rights which the Constitution grants and I consider, besides, that healthy opposition and well-intentioned criticism are beneficial to public functionaries to bring a more efficient development of their administrative actions."

Answering other questions, President Rodriguez declared that he favors syndicalism as an efficient force for the protection of workers' interests. Also, he stated that he is satisfied with the results obtained from the Administration's agricultural policy, "because I cannot consider the destruction of large unexploited areas owned chiefly by absentees has been prejudicial to the general economy of the country; at least success has been obtained in that the poor peasants can satisfy their necessities and avoid exploitation."

No Militaristic Aims

Referring to the aim the Government is pursuing in establishing compulsory military service, President Rodriguez said:

"The respectful attitude of Mexico in international questions, and the security and peace within our confines, permit me to state that the project for military service pursues no other object than to consolidate national sentiment and respect for institutions, and the defense of our sovereignty, in the remote and unanticipated case that it should become necessary."

President Rodriguez said that relations with all of America are cordial; that Mexico will continue her friendly relations with Europe; that there does not exist either Fascist or Communist influence in Mexico, and that the banishing of illiteracy and providing adequate technical instruction are the most important educational problems of the nation.

President Rodriguez first achieved prominence as an executive during his service as Governor of Lower California. He carried out a sweeping program of public improvements, building roads, erecting schools, installing sanitary systems, and in general bringing the standard of living as high as possible. He served later in the National Government as a cabinet official, holding, among other posts, those of Minister of Communications, Minister of Industry and Commerce, and Minister of War and Marine.

Justo to Visit Brazil Oct. 2

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 28 (By U. P.)—Departure of President Justo for Brazil has been definitely fixed for Oct. 2. The purpose of his visit is to sign various treaties designed to bring about closer accord between Brazil and Argentina.

Judge Nisley's by quality — Not by price

Are you also securing whole-hearted satisfaction from your footwear?

6101 Sheridan Road,
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May 23, 1933

Mr. Frank R. Putnam,
Advertising Director,
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Dear Mr. Putnam:

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Nothing short of an advertisement in the Monitor could have induced me to even look at a shoe other than the particular kind which I have been wearing for a long time. Feeling that it was unquestionably the right thing to do I visited the new Chicago store and left there with a pair of shoes which fitted perfectly and were very good - looking as well. I have since worn them with greatest comfort - in fact I was not conscious of wearing a new pair of shoes.

I like the right idea of business which seems to be back of your organization. It is expressed in the quality and value of the shoes and the service rendered in the store here.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Elizabeth H. Morrow

Lady Stevens and her family coat-of-arms.

If you are a member of the Stevens family just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving a short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family. It is free for the asking.

Watch for your family name in our advertisements.

The Collins dress tie is so very good that it is shown for early Autumn in black, brown, gun gray and new Admiralty blue suede and also in black and brown kid. Sizes to 10, widths AAAA to C.

Both these styles in sizes 2½ to 10, widths AAAA to D (tie to C only)

Miss Reynolds one-strap has all the aids that modern science has created to keep your feet from tiring on all day tasks. This strap style in black and brown suede or kid. An oxford tie with these features is also provided.

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Southern Teams Make Real Start In Gridiron Play

This Week-End Sees Southeastern Conference Well Underway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 28—Saturday will see the real advent into warfare for all 13 Southeastern Conference football teams. By this date King Football will really have ascended his throne for the season of 1933. Some few teams started last week, but real hostilities start this week-end with all the big guns booming.

Vanderbilt, Louisiana State and Tulane will engage in intersectional battle on this date while Sewanee and Kentucky fight it out, with the distinction of playing the first intra-Conference game of the new season theirs. Georgia Tech, Tennessee and Georgia open with inter-Conference games, having as opponents strong members of the Southern Conference. Auburn, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Mississippi State, all play strong non-Conference teams or have as opponents very strong teams from the Southern Intercollegiate A. A.

Tennessee Favored

Tennessee, one of the strongly favored teams for the championship, catches a tartar in Virginia Polytechnic Institute. In recent years Tennessee has usually taken on several warm-up games; but this year the order is reversed, as V. P. I. was a leader in her own conference last year, losing only to Alabama by three points all year. Vanderbilt opens with a new foe in Oklahoma. This team is tutored by Lewis Hardage, former Vanderbilt star and coach, and Vanderbilt, with her new sophomore team, must be able to ramble far and wide to take this one. Louisiana State and Tulane in other intersectional games meet Rice and Texas A. and M. College, respectively. Tulane defeated Texas A. and M. last year 26 to 14, but her chances to repeat this year are not so good. Louisiana State was defeated last year by Rice, 8 to 10; but her chances this year for victory are brilliant. Kentucky expects to defeat Sewanee in the lone intra-Conference game on the boards this week-end.

Auburn, in meeting Howard, takes on her second Birmingham college in succession and must show great improvement over her last week's game with Birmingham—Southern College. Alabama will have opportunity long awaited to show the fans what she can do minus her great and powerful fullback and punter, Capt. John Cain '33, when she meets the strong Oglethorpe team. This team, always rugged and roaring, will test Alabama to the limit.

Georgia Tech will have a busy afternoon, but should take Clemson of the Southern Conference by an even greater score than her last year's victory of 32 to 14. Georgia meets another strong Southern Conference team in North Carolina State College, who will test the merit of Georgia. Mississippi takes on a very weak team in Mississippi State Teachers' College and will hardly feel warmed up when the game is over. Florida likewise meets a very inferior foe in Stetson and, unless the weather is too hot, should run up a big score. Mississippi State, bigger and more powerful this year, should not be extended as she was last year in defeating Millsaps 9 to 8.

Auburn Starts Season

To Auburn, playing before a night crowd of 10,000 spectators at Montgomery, Ala., last Friday, went the honor of prying off the lid of the Southeastern Conference schedule for 1933. In winning this opening game by a score of 20 to 7, Auburn was anything but the powerful and smooth-running team that gained for her the honor of being co-champion of the Conference in 1932, when she crushed this same Birmingham-Southern team by a score of 61 to 0. Auburn, no doubt, missed the leadership and marvelous punting of her great captain and halfback James F. Hitchcock Jr. '33. Scoring on nine plays in the first five minutes of play, Auburn started as she did last year and seemed on her way to another decisive victory, but soon lost the ball to Birmingham-Southern who after gaining possession matched Auburn's score by taking the ball over for a touchdown in four plays from Auburn's 36-yard line. Confining her game almost entirely to running plays after the first period, Auburn gained 309 yards to 95 for her opponent. These sustained advances netted Auburn 19 first downs to 4 for Birmingham-Southern.

In other games engaged in by Southeastern Conference teams on Saturday, Vanderbilt, playing Cumberland at Nashville, won by a score of 50 to 0. Though this game was played against weak opponents it gave Vanderbilt supporters much to be happy over. Led by Robert L. Oliver '36 who turned on a great exhibition as he scored four touchdowns, one of which was a 69-yard run, a quartette of fleet footed sophomores scored in an impressive manner. Randall Dixon, Peter J. Curley and Douglas Simpkins were the other first-year backs scoring. At no time was the light Cumberland team a threat. At Lexington, Ky., Kentucky showed much early-season power in defeating a lighter Maryville College team of Tennessee, 46 to 2. A fumbled pass from center behind Kentucky's goal line allowed Maryville to score 2 points via the safety route. For Kentucky Ralph G. Kercheval '34 gave a remarkable exhibition the few times he punted and Stanley Bach '34, took up where he left off last year. Jack Dean, new sophomore fullback, was also impressive.

First Major Upset

The first major upset of the new season came at Memphis, Tenn., where the highly-favored and powerful Mississippi team was held to a 6-to-6 tie by the aroused and fighting Southwestern University team. Mississippi scored in the second quarter on brilliant line plunging by Earl K. Hutson '35, Bradford T. White '34, Chester H. Curtiss '35 and Robert Rodgers '36. Southwestern came back strong in the third quarter to score. In the third period also Curtiss Spellar '35 broke loose for a 35-yard run and a touchdown, but was called back and the Mississippi team given a 15-yard penalty for clipping. In the fourth period Mississippi thrice drove within the Southwestern 10-yard line, but again met an immovable force. Mississippi entered this game as a top-heavy favorite only to meet the same fate as in 1931 when this same team held her to a 20-to-20-tie game.

Northwest Again May Have League Hockey

By the Associated Press

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 28

PROMISING a renewal in the Northwest of ice hockey after a two years' lapse, the Northwestern Professional Hockey League had a lineup of five cities today with franchises voted to each of them, and another in prospect.

The cities are: Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, B. C., Portland, and Seattle. Tacoma has a tentative franchise, based upon its ability to complete a rink.

Los Angeles Assured Of 1933 P. C. L. Pennant

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	108	70	.607
Hollywood	103	75	.579
Portland	98	74	.570
Sacramento	93	79	.541
Oakland	87	89	.494
San Francisco	76	102	.427
Missions	76	102	.427
Seattle	62	112	.356

Results Sept. 27

Portland 7, Seattle 6.
Seattle 6, Portland 0.
Oakland 10, Sacramento 8.
Missions 6, Hollywood 5.
San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 4.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28 (AP)—Portland errors and the Angels' own Dick Ward have assured Los Angeles of its first Pacific Coast League pennant since 1926. Ward's eight-hit pitching helped Los Angeles defeat San Francisco, 9 to 6, Tuesday, for the single victory needed to eliminate Hollywood as a championship contender. Portland eliminated itself by throwing away its series opener with Seattle, 5 to 3.

Miss Brewer Wins Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTON, Mass., Sept. 28—Despite the fact that Deborah Verry of the Kittansett Club established a new women's competitive record of 77 for the Weston Golf Club course yesterday, Martha Brewer of the home club won the Townsend Cup by scoring 163 for the 36 holes of medal play. Miss Verry finished third in the competition with a card of 165.

Little World Series Standing

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	1	1	.500
Columbus	1	1	.500

Result Sept. 27

Buffalo at Columbus, postponed.

'Better Showing Than Last Year,' Says Iowa Head

Early Scrimmages and Good Sophomore Material for Hawkeyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Sept. 28—Without making promises, but with a definite statement that "we are going to do better than last year," Coach Ossie M. Solem is employing hard work as his chief instrument for building a 1933 University of Iowa football team.

Visitors are surprised to find scrimmage a regular part of the daily drill. Coach Solem explained that exercises taken by the candidates individually throughout the summer had made it possible for him to swing right into heavy practice.

The most logical reason for optimism on the Hawkeye campus is the fact that, although there are 18 returning letter men, the sophomores are of such high caliber they are in many cases displacing veterans. One of the outstanding sophomores is Richard C. Crayne, 185-pound fullback and triple-threat man, who is being used regularly despite the presence of William R. Ash '35 and Bernard A. Page '35, both of whom won major letters at fullback last season, and Marvin M. Kuhn '35, who won a minor letter at the same position.

A mishap will deprive Solem of the services of Lawrence W. Halton '36, brilliant quarterback, until midseason, but he has two veterans, Joe R. Laws '34 and George E. Teyro '35 for the position. R. J. Fisher '36, Dwight Hoover '36, and J. L. Richards '36 were Solem's early choices from among the sophomore halfbacks, with Herman Schneidman '35 as the only veteran likely to compete successfully with them.

Captain Being Rivaled

Capt. Tom W. Moore '34 is being rivaled for his center post by E. J. Liggett '36, a 230-pound lineman. William Secl '36 and Francis W. Schammel '34, letter winner at tackle last year, have been favored so far for the guards against veterans, Lumer J. Kouba '34 and Wilmon H. Hass '35.

John A. Gallagher '36 and J. P. Foster '35 are being alternated at left tackle, while Lloyd E. Hoffman '36 and Frederick F. Radloff '34 are fighting for the right to represent Iowa at right tackle.

The end enigma has not yet been solved. Leading candidates include: J. E. Dee '35; Page, the former fullback; John E. Miller '35, John H. Lindenmeyer '36, Vores O. Dickerson '35, Raymond R. Fisher '34, and Charles Mau '36.

Linemen Are Heavy

Most of the Iowa linemen are heavy, with Foster, Liggett, Schammel, and Hoffman weighing more than 215 pounds and none of the leading candidates far under 200 pounds.

The balance of Coach Solem's squad, any one of whom is likely to see service and some of whom may be playing regularly before the season is over, includes the following:

Quarterbacks—P. W. Thurtle '34, W. C. Wallace '35 and J. W. Beard '36.
Halfbacks — B. M. Bury '35, T. E. Corcoran '35, G. C. Ekdahl '35, R. W. Hahn '36, W. G. Nugnis '35, M. A. Panther '36 and R. D. Yordy '36.
End—L. K. Mathes '35.
Tackles—R. A. Leytze Jr. '36, F. E. O'Leary '36, H. J. Swaney '34, Max Tuinstra '36 and G. W. Rueber '36.
Guards—C. A. Hipp '35, C. R. Jones '36, T. E. Karpan '35, R. M. Perkins Jr. '36 and H. J. Riecke '36.
Centers—W. J. Hawkins '35, K. E. Herbster '34, Leon Lande '35, T. H. Lee '36, R. K. Miller '36 and H. W. Weber '35.

Baseball and Crew Men Named in 1933 Awards

The Harvard Athletic Association announced yesterday a total of 62 awards for participation in varsity baseball and varsity, junior varsity, combination and freshman rowing. There are 27 major varsity letters, 17 in baseball and 10 in rowing. The awards:

Varsity Baseball H—S. S. Adams '33, P. deB. deGive '34, George Fremd Jr. '34, F. H. Gleason '34, P. W. A. Hines '34, R. D. Kiernan '33, E. F. Loughlin Jr. '34, Capt. J. P. McCaffrey '33, W. S. Murmes '33, C. J. Nevin '34, H. W. Taylor '33, Hamilton Thatcher Jr. '33, Phineas Tobe 'oce, John Ware Jr. '34, C. D. Woodruff Jr. '35, A. R. Bennett '35, J. F. McJennett Jr. '34.
Baseball Minor H—J. A. Fitzpatrick '35, D. H. Gleason '34, W. A. Lincoln '35, T. A. Lupien '3E5, C. S. Sargent Jr. '35, Stuart Scott Jr. '34, J. M. Lockwood '34.
Varsity Crew Award—W. B. Bacon '33, Capt. Malcolm Bancroft '33, H. H. Bissell '33, G. J. Cassedy '33, R. H. Hallowell '33, W. H. Holcombe '33, Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33, Bradford Simmons '34, Edward Yoemans Jr. '33, A. V. Woodworth Jr. '33.
Junior Varsity Major H—Gridley Barrows '34, E. S. Litchfield '34, A. L. Nickerson '33, J. W. Peirce '33, F. J. Swayze '33, Taggart Whipple '34.
Minor Crew H—S. S. Drury Jr. '35, S. H. Wolcott Jr. '33, A. D. Robertson '33.

North Wales Women Win

COLWYN BAY, Wales, Sept. 28 (AP)—The North Wales women's field hockey team yesterday defeated the touring American squad, 2 to 1. Frances Elliott, at goal for the visitors, gave a fine exhibition in turning back several North Wales attacks and kept the score from mounting. She received excellent support from Barbara Black, at left back, who was one of the outstanding players on the field, although in a losing cause. The North Wales players scored soon after the start of play, with the Misses Rees and Harris hitting in the goals. Katherine Wiener, center forward for the United States, scored the only American goal near the end of play with a snap shot. The United States narrowly missed scoring the tying marker when Virginia Vanderbeck struck the goal post after drawing the North Wales goalie out of position. The game was the first of a British-American series.

New Jersey Women Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., Sept. 28—New Jersey women won the Myra D. Paterson Cup at the Baltusrol Golf Club links, yesterday, by defeating the Long Island team 8 to 7 and the Westchester team 8½ to 6½. In the match for second place, Long Island defeated Westchester 3½ to 6½. This competition was started in 1928, and it was the first time the New Jersey women had won the prize. Maureen Orcutt, No. 1 on the New Jersey team, broke the women's record by turning in a 77 for the lower course.

Di Buono Breaks Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 28—Sal Di Buono, professional at the Bonnie Briar Country Club course, established a new competitive record for these links, yesterday, when he turned in a card of 69. He made it in the morning round of the Westchester open golf championship tournament. In the afternoon he had a card of 74, which gave him a lead of one stroke over Mike Turnesa at the end of the halfway mark.

Vincent Richards Defeats Faulkner In Straight Sets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 28—Vincent Richards continued his career toward his third national professional tennis championship yesterday, at Westchester Country Club, by eliminating Edwin J. Faulkner of Philadelphia, now the professional at Drexel Hills, Penna., in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0.

Francis T. Hunter, second seeded player and partner of William T. Tilden 2d, starting a round behind the field, was halted, by darkness, in his second match, when Herman Peterson of Richmond, Va., took the first set from him, and left no time for a fourth set.

Charles M. Wood Jr. had a hard battle before he defeated John Cardegna, the active young coach at Ardsley, losing the first two sets, and being carried to extra games in the next two.

Only two matches were completed in the doubles before darkness halted play. The summary:

United States Professional Tennis Championships
Singles—Second Round

Francis T. Hunter, New York, defeated Allen Behr, Bayside, N. Y., 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.
Robert Murray, Sands Point, N. Y., defeated James T. Reid, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—0, default.

Third Round

Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Edwin J. Faulkner, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0.
Theodore Rericha, New York, defeated Charles H. Kenyon, Pelham, N. Y., 6—1, 6—0, 6—2.
Robert Murray defeated D. Daniel Martella, Wilmington, Del., 6—0, 6—2, 6—3.
J. Basil Maguire, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Thomas Iannicelli, Providence, R. I. 7—9, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.
Hunter vs. Herman Peterson, Richmond, Va., 1—6, 6—2, 6—3, unfinished.
Charles M. Wood Jr., Bernardsville, N. J., defeated John Cardegna, Ardsley, N. Y., 5—7, 1—6, 7—5, 9—7, 6—4.
Paul Heston, Washington, D. C., defeated William Tyler, Briarcliff, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.
William Triest, Philmont, Penna., won from Julius Boise, Sewickley, Penna., by default.

Doubles—First Round

Kenyon and James Kenny defeated Triest and Ben Levin, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.
Martella and James Mitchell defeated Walter A. Kinsella and Leif Nordlie, 1—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

A's Clinch Third Place Dividing With Yankees

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	97	51	.655
New York	89	57	.610
Philadelphia	78	69	.531
Cleveland	75	74	.503
Detroit	73	79	.480
Chicago	65	83	.439
Boston	60	85	.414
St. Louis	55	94	.369

Results Sept. 27

New York 7, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 10, New York 1. (7 innings)
Only games scheduled.

The Philadelphia Athletics clinched third place in the American League baseball race yesterday by dividing a doubleheader with the New York Yankees, 7 to 0 and 10 to 1. The second game, won by the A's lasted only seven innings. Vernon Gomez had much the better of a pitcher's battle with Bob Grove in the opener. The Yanks collected 13 hits off of the Philadelphia lefthander, one of them Lou Gehrig's thirty-second home run of the season. Frank Crosetti and Lyn Lary contributed triples.

Johnny Marcum, young rookie from Louisville, limited the Yanks to four singles in the other contest for an easy victory. Foxx led the attack on Johnny Allen, Danny MacFayden and Charlie Devens with two singles and his forty-eighth homer of the year. Gehrig made two of New York's four hits in this game.

At Philadelphia—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	7	13	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0

Batteries—Gomez and Glenn; Grove and Cochrane. Umpires—Moriarty and Ormsby. Time—1h. 44m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	4	4	0	0	x	10	9	0
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0

Batteries—Marcum and Cochrane; Allen, MacFayden, Devens and Rensa. Losing pitcher — Allen. Umpires — Ormsby and Moriarty. Time—1h. 30m.

Braves Best Red Sox In Benefit Game, 2 to 1

The Braves won the unofficial baseball championship of Boston at Braves Field yesterday before some 15,000 fans who turned out to witness the unemployment benefit game, by defeating the Red Sox, 2 to 1. The two clubs had previously split a two-game series earlier in the season.

From 11 o'clock in the morning until nearly 5 p. m., the fans were well entertained. There were several bands on hand to provide music; the vaudeville acts were interesting and well executed; there was a pony race for youngsters, and running races for some of the fastest women athletes in the country. And all through the proceedings, Al Schacht, coach and baseball comedian of the Washington Senators, who acted as master of ceremonies, kept the crowd in good humor. Nick Altrock, Schacht's team mates, and Rabbit Maranville, Boston's own star, also amused the fans with their antics.

The baseball game was close all the way and was a pitchers' battle between Leo Mangum and Gordon Rhodes. The latter was much better than his rival in matter of hits allowed, but Mangum managed to come through in the pinches. Baxter Jordan led the Braves' attack with three hits, and it was his single in the eighth that drove in the winning run. The score by innings:

At Braves Field

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Braves	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	x	2	6	2
Red Sox	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	1

Batteries—Mangum and Hogan, Spohrer; Rhodes and Ferrell. Umpires—Stewart and Summers. Time—1h. 35m.

Canada Adds 12,000 Jobs To Pay Rolls in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 27—Employment in Canada continues to increase. There was a gain of some 12,000 in the ranks of workers during August, bringing the total number of those reinstated in jobs since April 1 up to approximately 246,000.

The importance of last month's gain is significant, explains Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, "When it is remembered that the usual experience of the past would indicate a normal decline at this season of the year of more than 4000; so that the betterment is actually 16,000 for the month."

Real Start Of Pacific Coast Football Race

Three Conference Battles Inaugurate 1933 Gridiron Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 28—Three contests this week-end mark the real inaugural of the football championship race in the Pacific Coast Conference. A number of practice games were held last Saturday, and in one instance "practice" proved a stumbling block. California was the big team to meet defeat, and it happened to the score of 6 to 0, with Santa Clara bringing the surprise to 60,000 fans in the Berkeley Stadium.

This turnout at Berkeley, a record for opening games, is likely to be shaded by the stand of Southern California, Conference champions, against Loyola of Los Angeles, in the Coliseum this Saturday. The Trojans last week stretched their unbroken string of victories to 22 by defeating Occidental, 39 to 0 and Whittier, 51 to 0.

Conference contests take U. C. L. A. to Stanford, Montana to Oregon State at Corvallis, and Idaho to Washington at Seattle. Other teams engage in non-Conference games. California receives Nevada and California Aggies at Berkeley, while Washington State receives Puget Sound. The Cougars opened the season with a victory, 48 to 0, over Whitman.

Bruins Have Good Practice

University of California at Los Angeles, more briefly known as the Bruins, got some good practice last week in defeating the San Diego State College, 13 to 0, with regulars, and Los Angeles Junior College, 34 to 0, with reserves. Stanford likewise got a valuable workout in defeating San Jose State College, 27 to 0, before a crowd estimated at 50,000.

Oregon State College conducted its preparations for Montana in a game with Willamette, winning by 21 to 0. Montana did not have a game. Neither did Idaho, with the Washington game in view. Washington, however, got started with a victory, 13 to 0, over Gonzaga.

On a lookout for new stars, the gridiron fans were able to pick out William Howard '36, who made four touchdowns during the afternoon. He played quarterback as a substitute for H. O. Griffith '34, I. E. Warburton '35, and Robert Matthews '36, who participated in the scoring. Coach H. H. Jones was not obliged to show anything in these games, except that he has such an abundance of players it must be confusing to try keeping track of them.

Good U. C. L. A. Attack

Coach W. H. Spaulding at U. C. L. A. developed what looked like a good scoring attack, something he has sought a long time, in the games last Saturday. It is built around Joseph E. Sarver '36, a back weighing 155 pounds, a shifty runner and also a place kicker of talent.

Stanford found the passing of Jack N. Hillman '35, fullback, and receiving of William C. Sim '35, quarterback, an effective scoring combination. Washington revealed a good pass arrangement with Arthur Ahonen '35 throwing to Ross I. Pederson '34. Both are halfbacks, and both scored touchdowns. Ole Hanson, substitute halfback, also did some elusive running. The size and weight of the Huskies gave them an advantage over the Gonzaga eleven, and they should enjoy a like advantage over the Vandals this week-end.

Greentree Team Beats Westbury By a 14-9 Score

Three Brothers and Two Cousins Compete on Different Sides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 28—The Greentree team, with the potent aid of Cecil Smith of Texas, won its way into the final round of the United States open polo championship yesterday, when it defeated Westbury, formerly known as Wheatley Hills, in the fourth game of the series, by a score of 14 to 9, which would have been 15, had the final bell not sounded while another goal was being shot.

Three brothers and two cousins of the same name were contesting on different sides in the game. John Hay Whitney was No. 1 on Greentree, while Cornelius V. Whitney held the same position on Westbury. Barney Balding was No. 2 for Westbury, while his brothers, Gerald and Ivor, were the rear guard for the winners.

As usual, the opposition ran up a big lead against Smith in the earlier chukkers, when he played straight polo as No. 2 for Greentree. With the score 8 to 5 against his team early in the fifth chukker, Smith started to rove, and before the end of that period the score was tied, and the balance of the game was all in favor of Greentree. Smith scored five goals, two of them on free hits, while John Hay Whitney accounted for six, fed to him by his teammates, though he missed many more.

The final, in which Aurora will encounter Greentree, will be staged on Saturday on International Field, to which yesterday's contest was transferred, and great interest is manifested in the encounter between Smith and Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., who was also of great use to the Western team at Chicago. Boeseke will be at back for Aurora.

United States Open Polo Championship
Semifinal Round—International Field

Positions	Greentree	Westbury
No. 1	John Hay Whitney	Cornelius V. Whitney
No. 2	Cecil Smith	Barney Balding
No. 3	Gerald Balding	Harold E. Talbott Jr.
Back	Ivor Balding	John R. Fell Jr.

Score—Greentree 14, Westbury 9. Goals—J. H. Whitney 6, Smith 5, Ivor Balding 2, Gerald Balding for Greentree; C. V. Whitney 3, Talbott 3, Barney Balding 2, Fell, for Westbury. Referee—Devereau Milburn. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Earle W. Hopping. Time—Eight 7½ chukkers.

Run-Off Vote Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DECATUR, Ala.—In the Democratic primary held here Sept. 12 to a name a successor to the late Representative Ed B. Almon no contestant received a majority of the votes making a run-off necessary between Mr. A. C. Carmichael, attorney of Tuscumbia, and Judge W. L. Malone of Decatur. Senator R. H. Walker of Athens and Mr. Clarence Watts of Huntsville were eliminated in the first primary. The second primary will be held Oct. 3. The winner in the runoff will represent the Eighth Alabama District including Muscle Shoals in the United States Congress.

New York Stars Given Warm-Up Before Series

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	90	60	.600
Pittsburgh	85	67	.559
Chicago	84	68	.553
St. Louis	82	69	.543
Boston	80	70	.533
Brooklyn	64	85	.430
Philadelphia	59	91	.393
Cincinnati	58	92	.387

Results Sept. 27

New York 3, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 6, New York 0.
Only games scheduled.

Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants gave his two star pitchers, Carl Hubbell and Hal Schumacher, their final warm-up before the World Series yesterday when he used them in a double-header against the Phillies. Hubbell pitched and won the opening game, 3 to 1, for his twenty-third victory of the 1933 National League baseball season. Hughie Critz drove in two important runs in the fourth inning with a homer, while New York's other run was a circuit smash by George Davis. The Phillies out-hit the Giants, 8 to 4, but had eight men left on the bases.

Frank Pearse was better than Schumacher in the second contest, the Phillie right-hander keeping eight hits well scattered. His mates collected 10 safeties off Schumacher and clinched the game with a four-run rally in the third inning. The scores by innings:

At New York—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	x	3	4	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	1

Batteries—Hubbell and Richards, Danning; Grabowski and Davis. Umpires—Moran, Pfirman and Quigley. Time—1h. 43m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3

Batteries—Pearce and Todd; Schumacher and Mancuso. Umpires—Pfirman, Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 40m.

California Oil Under Quota

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28—California oil output for the week ended Sept. 23 dropped to 474,000 barrels daily from the preceding week's average of 491,900. A year ago the week ended Sept. 24 averaged 476,700. Despite new flush production added to several important areas the daily average the past week was 6000 under 480,000 September quota.

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The Home Forum

This Thing Called the Open Road

WE HAD heard about it, of course, and read about it. And at last, inevitably, we felt that we really must try the thing for ourselves.

We can see now, from our peak of experience, that the decision, though no doubt admirable, was timed with that sunny rashness which we have ever since, with varying degrees of success, attempted sternly to control. It was midsummer, in the South. And midsummer in the South we are convinced (and are ready to defend the conviction on any occasion, in any company) is *not* the time to romp forth onto the Open Road.

Having made the decision, however, nothing could constrain us.

Where should we go? A destination of some sort seemed mildly advisable. And of the multitude of possible destinations the sea seemed the most conclusive. So: "Let's go to the sea," we said, without any further ado. After a sketchy reckoning we ascertained that the distance, by a not-too-devious route, would be approximately a hundred and forty-four miles. Excellent, we felt. A tramp worthy of our mettle.

By this time news of the enterprise had flared astonishingly wide. We were pointed out; we were gaped at; we were, obviously, relegated to the ranks of the wildest eccentrics.

"But look here," worried friends tried to tell us, "look here—" But we only smiled at them, a trifle pityingly. Poor languid creatures, lazing away their time in hammocks on piazzas. What did they know of space and freedom, of winds and skies and rocket-like dawns!

* * *

The following Monday was red-circled as the date of departure; and on the heels of the announcement came the Mayor, who lived across the street, suggesting (since there was apparently no further hope of dissuading us from the fantastic business) that we at least let his chauffeur drive us out of town onto whatever open road we felt called upon to follow. So at six o'clock on Monday morning, in full regalia, with our knapsacks strapped to our shoulders, we climbed into an excesssively glossy limousine and started off.

The town rolled past, inert, faintly glowing; now we were on the outskirts; and now, at last, on a broad highway with fields sunk flatly on either side. The car purred along, with a soothing ease; it continued to purr along.

"Hey!" we said. "Stop!" We didn't want to eat up the good miles in this effeminate fashion.

After the car had turned and disappeared, we stood for several moments, motionless, in the middle of the road. Open, empty, gleaming, it lay before us—striking into the golden east, into the far sea. A few birds lifted in the sky and fell; mists were uncurling from the cotton fields: everything else was deeply still. Deeply still, and deeply silent.

It is nice to remember that we savored to the full those moments; that we felt, as one is supposed to feel on such occasions, imbued with a quite magnificent sense of adventure. Three intrepid wayfarers. Ready to battle with the elements, to bathe in brooks and slumber under stars. We knew. We had read all about it.

The brave mood lasted for almost four hours.

* * *

At the end of four hours, the sun became extraordinarily warm and the trees extraordinarily far apart. Also, the tin things in our packs inexplicably turned to lead.

We trudged forward, a little grimly—in single file because of the cars. Since eight o'clock the cars had been becoming more and more obstreperous: for nearly everyone driving in our direction drew up beside us and called out, in an intensely sympathetic voice: "Here, step in! We'll give you a lift."

At first we had answered them with proper spirit. "We are walking," we had stated, "on purpose"—and had even injected into our carriage a jauntiness which we trusted would make them smart with envy. But as the morning wore on our refusals became less and less vigorous. Also, I dare say, less and less convincing. For it is peculiarly difficult to sound as if you are having the time of your life at high noon, in a blaze of heat, with a bulging knapsack thumping between your shoulder blades, and moment by moment taking unto itself fresh pounds.

And at last (ah, shameful memory) at last we gave in.

It was a Buick—and it was my fault. I freely admit it. "Just for a tiny little while," I suggested haltingly. It was, of course, a fatal step. The first straw to fall across the back of our fine intentions.

The Buick took us eight miles; and after the Buick there was a Ford. We excused ourselves, with an earnestness betraying abject guilt, on the grounds that it was probably the hottest day in at least twenty years. Tomorrow things would be different: tomorrow we would make a real start. But the disconcerting fact remained that by seven in the evening (by foul means rather than fair) we had covered a full third of the total distance we had assigned ourselves.

By seven in the evening we were on a lonely road, slightly off our course, with rain beginning to fall. Real rain; not a poetic shower. Obviously sleeping under the stars was out for that night; so we approached a farmhouse and asked permission to lodge in an adjacent barn.

It was rather difficult to arrange matters; because the farmer and his wife were all for hustling us into two spare bedrooms. "But you see," we reiterated, with great care, "we don't *want* to sleep in bedrooms. We're—er—roughing it." In the end they let us have our own way; and we spent the next ten hours in the barn, on some extremely prickly hay, with rats cantering over us, and an anonymous, heavily breathing animal shuffling about ominously in the next stall.

* * *

The next morning was wet and ashen. We walked for some time, with rain soddening our hats and trickling down our necks; then we discovered that we had got on to the wrong road and were apparently walking home again. It was two hours before we had made up the lost mileage. It was three o'clock before we found a place that could provide us with lunch. The rain fell faster and harder, cars splashed us as they passed; people stared; dogs barked.

By late afternoon, even though the rain was thinning, we were sunk in gloom. By early evening we were saying, bitterly and savagely: "Well, *you* suggested it!" and "I did *not!* It was *you!*"

The tale has a flat end, humiliating to relate.

We came to a small railway station; we halted, looked at one another; then, with single accord, made for the office. "Please," we said, "three tickets for the nearest place by the sea."

The nearest place, which we reached toward midnight, proved to be a large town. We wandered about it for half an hour (objects of intense interest in the brightly lighted streets) looking for the Atlantic; then we found that it was several miles away and that we would just have time, if we raced, to catch the last trolley going out to it. When we emerged from the car we were, so far as could be determined in the darkness, on a strip of beach lined with silent cottages, with no wind, and a few stars glittering above us. We trudged past the cottages, dragging our packs as children drag sleds. Eventually all signs of habitation were left behind: the beach was open—deserted—ours. We sank down, took off our shoes and hats, and plunged into sleep.

It would, no doubt, have been a very nice sleep if the tide hadn't unfortunately come up and begun washing over us. That, however, was a mere detail, barely meriting mention.

We stayed there on the sands for six days. There seemed, somehow, nothing else to do. We lived on canned foods and bars of chocolate, and retreated, during storms and periods of excessive heat, to the space under the porch of an abandoned cottage—which was rendered really quite homelike with our blankets and tinware and half a dozen books. At the end of six days we took a train home.

We were very brown, and appropriately dilapidated. When people besieged us with questions, we rose firmly to the occasion. With tremendous heartiness we said: "Ah, yes—the Open Road! Nothing like it, you know. It can't be described: you've got to experience it for yourself!"

We felt, somehow, that we couldn't let the thing down.

DORIS PEEL.

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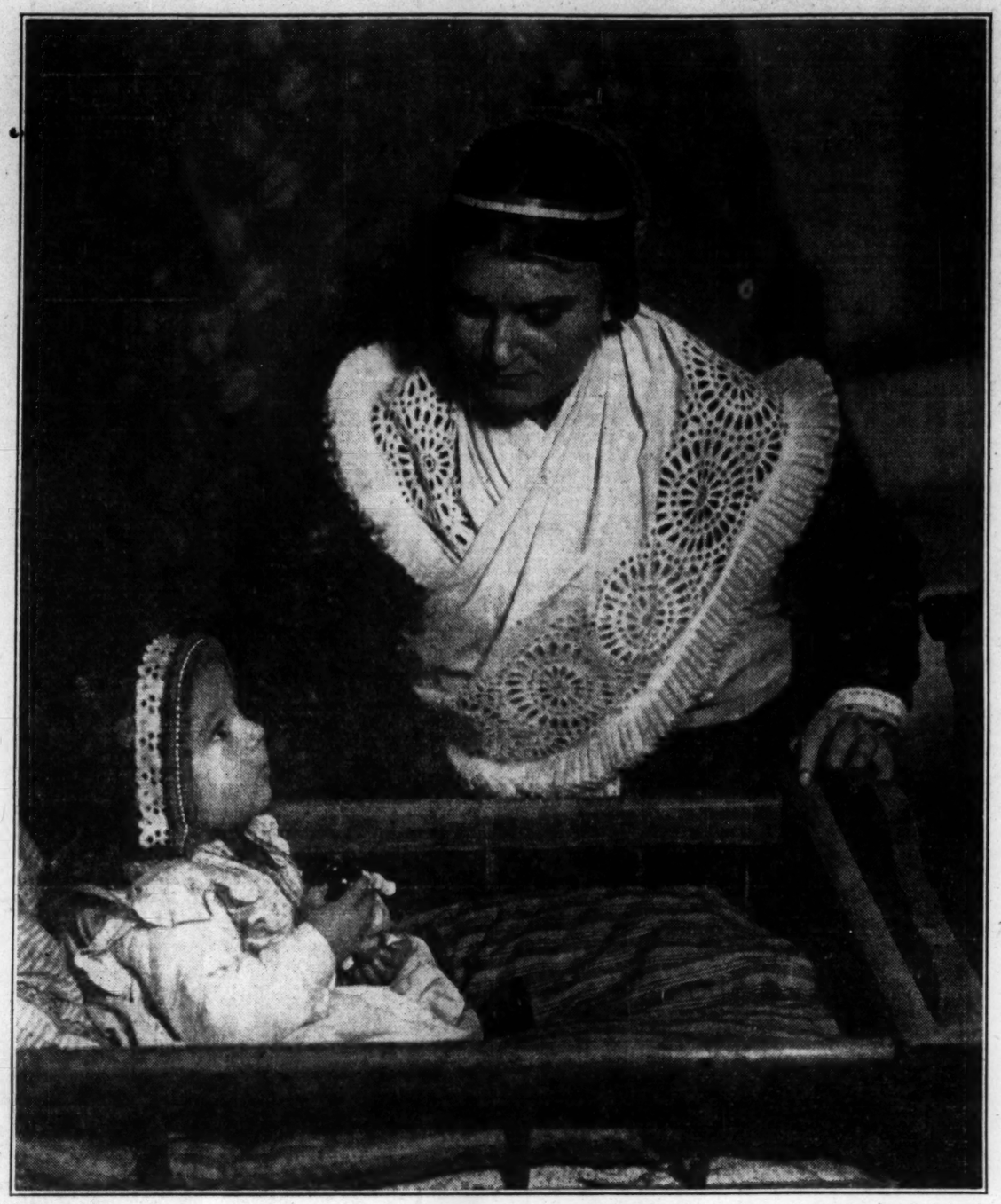

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Balogh, Budapest

A Mother and Child From the Hungarian Village of Boldog

THIS young Hungarian mother has posed herself consciously for the camera in order that she may show off to the best advantage. She wears a deep embroidered "shoulder drape"; and a little band of red, green, and white ribbon is finished off behind with an ornament of silk and lace which, placed upon her smooth dark hair, betokens her married state.

The young woman is a native of Boldog—and the name Boldog means "happy"—a little village on the border of the Hungarian plains. In the past, Boldog made part of the estate of Count Grassalkovitch; and, although it is now free, the inhabitants still carry on the customs of their ancestors, still wearing a costume which is peculiar to their village and unlike any other in Hungary.

A special feature of this costume is the "shoulder drape" which the young woman of the picture is wearing so charmingly. Every girl of Boldog makes herself a shoulder drape of white linen skillfully embroidered, and every girl cherishes in her box of treasures the shoulder drapes of her mother, and grandmother, and great-grandmother before her.

Were the young woman of the picture to step around the corner of the little wooden bedstead, in order that the remainder of her costume might be seen, she would reveal a number of brightly colored skirts worn one upon another. In summer she wears as many as twelve, in winter, quite twenty-four. On her feet she wears a pair of imposing high boots.

Daybreak

A wind came up out of the sea,
And said, "O mists, make room for me!"
It hailed the ships, and cried, "Sail on,
Ye mariners, the night is gone!"
And hurried landward far away,
Crying, "Awake, it is the day!"
It said unto the forest, "Shout!
Hang all your leafy banners out!"
It touched the wood-bird's folded wing,
And said, "O bird, awake and sing!"
And o'er the farm, "O chanticleer,
Your clarion blow; the day is near!"
It whispered to the fields of corn,
"Bow down, and hail the coming morn!"
It shouted through the belfry-tower,
"Awake, O bell! proclaim the hour."

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.
Poems.

The Quiet Valley

Below the sharply-angled peak of Cader Idris a tumbled mass of hills lean up against each other as if they shared some friendly, exciting secret. Some are sheer crags, raw from the quarrying of slate; some blunt and rough, patterned with woods of small twisted oaks, which cling to them as close as fur or mottled with the purple stain of heather; some are velvet-clad in springy sheep grass, with here and there a fringe of pines sprouting like a ragged beard along their smooth jowls.

Beneath this careless symmetry, the valley spreads out wide and flat between the mountains and the sea. Not nearly so much variety is here. Only the rough, shorn fields, pale since the cutting of the hay; the sharp contrast of black Welsh cattle; a straight-cut dike of gleaming water, and a few farmhouses, lonely and remote. A penetrating quiet pervades it all, a stillness of which the quality seems enhanced by the only sounds that break it—the thin wail of sheep echoing distantly from the hills, and the peculiar plaintive cry of sea gulls wheeling inland on the wind.

In the long summer evenings even these die away, and the wide bowl of the valley lies empty of sound and movement. It seems to be quietly waiting for the moment when the late sunset pours in a flood of amber light which fills it to the brim of the hills, gilding the colors of grass and woods, bracken and heather, to a gleaming, enameled brilliance. Soon the curve of the mountains cuts off the sun, and the valley lies drained and dim. But above it a rosy tinge filters into the upper air, dimming its fold. A purple bloom, like the sheen and softness of a moth's wing, powders the hills, and in their folds and hollows the evening shadows lie like deep, dark pools. Slowly the rims swell and spread outwards like a rising tide; until in a swift, imperceptible moment the last lingering radiance is wiped from the fading contours, as if a sponge had passed over them and merged all the separate colors into a distant, shadowy blue.

September

Sweet is the voice that calls
From the babbling waterfalls
In meadows where the downy seeds
are flying;
And soft the breezes blow,
And eddying come and go
In faded gardens where the rose is
dying.

Among the stubbled corn
The blithe quail pipes at morn,
The merry partridge in hidden
places,
And glittering insects gleam
Above the reedy stream,
Where busy spiders spin their filmy
laces.

At eve, cool shadows fall
Across the garden wall,
And on the clustered grapes to
purple turning;
And pearly vapors lie
Along the eastern sky,
Where the broad harvest-moon is
redly burning.

Ah, soon on field and hill,
The wind shall whistle chill,
And patriarch swallows call their
flocks together,
To fly from frost and snow,
And seek for lands where blow
The fairer blossoms of a balmier
weather. . . .

—GEORGE ARNOLD. Poems. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"Harmony in man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LOVER of music, while listening to one of Bach's majestic fugues being played by a string quartette, was much impressed by the harmony which was expressed. The players seemed to be weaving a wonderful design of harmonious sound, and to the listener there came a new understanding of the basis of all harmonious action. As the stately music proceeded, it was seen that each player was bringing out harmony as the result of obedience to the laws of music.

Wherever harmony is manifested there is rest and peace, whereas discord is restless and disturbing. How restful, for example, is the harmonious blending of different colors! And what grace and freedom there is in harmonious movement, as, for example, in that of the fish in the water or of the gull winging its way across the sky! In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 304), "Harmony in man is as beautiful as in music, and discord is unnatural, unreal."

Everyone who is seeking for happiness is, in fact, seeking for harmony. Material sense falsely argues that happiness is to be found in certain places or with certain people, in the possession of material things or in the attainment of influence, position, material prosperity. Oftentimes when these have been attained they seem to bring discord in their train; this is because they have been regarded as an end in themselves. Again, material sense will argue that discord is the result not of our own but of other people's wrongdoing. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has revealed the divine Science which, when understood and applied, brings out harmony in the lives of those who strive to follow its teachings. It is the Science of Christ which our beloved Master taught and lived; and he gave a simple receipt for harmony or happiness when he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Concerning the practical application of Christian Science we are told in Science and Health (Pref., p. viii), "To develop the full might of this Science, the discords of corporeal sense must yield to the harmony of spiritual sense, even as the science of music corrects false tones and gives sweet concord to sound." A study of the above-mentioned textbook and other writings by Mrs. Eddy, and of the Bible, which these books illuminate, reveals to the earnest seeker how to correct "the discords of corporeal sense" and so to experience the freedom and joy of harmonious being.

An understanding of the basic spiritual facts about God and man is essential to the attainment of harmony. God is unchanging, infinite good, and man is His image and likeness. God is the divine Principle of man, and the only way to attain harmony is to realize man's unity with God, his Father-Mother, and to demonstrate this unity by overcoming all that is unlike God. To arrive at excellence in the practice of any art requires patience and unceasing labor. The art of true living is no exception to this rule. We must continually strive to overcome the discords of corporeal sense by rejecting all belief in the reality of evil.

Discordant beliefs take various forms; beliefs of want, lack, poverty; of sickness, selfishness, sin; of malice, envy, hate. These and other similar diseased thoughts must one by one be disowned, repudiated, being no part of the real man; and there must be appropriated the spiritual qualities which belong to the real man, spiritual selfhood, such as confidence in good, patience, compassion, health, holiness, purity.

Because God's man is the reflection of divine Mind, he expresses only spiritual thoughts. Righteousness is the law of his being. That which is unwilling to obey righteousness, that which believes that such obedience is difficult and unattractive, is an error of mortal so-called mind, and is no part of the real man, the reflection of divine Mind. Perfect spiritual freedom is obtained through obedience to divine law, and the way of freedom is the way of harmony. The real man is always in perfect harmony, being governed by God's law. We must claim this real selfhood and be true to it, whatever the temptations of material sense. Again we read in Science and Health (p. 223), "Mortals will some day assert their freedom in the name of Almighty God;" and further, "Dropping their present beliefs, they will recognize harmony as the spiritual reality and discord as the material unreality." All over the world today it is being proved by many who hitherto have been unhappy, sinful, and diseased, that as this freedom is asserted health and happiness are manifested. Realization of this spiritual freedom and harmony is possible for all who learn to walk in the way of the Christ, who gain the Christ-spirit.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

"L'armonia nell 'uomo"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

UN AMANTE di musica, mentre ascoltava una delle maestose fuge di Bach suonata da un quartetto di strumenti a corda, rimase molto impressionato dall'armonia che veniva espressa. I suonatori parevano tessere un meraviglioso disegno di suono armonioso, e all'uditore venne una nuova comprensione della base di ogni azione armoniosa. Col procedere della musica maestosa, fu riconosciuto che ogni suonatore manifestava armonia in conseguenza dell'obbedienza alle leggi della musica.

Dovunque l'armonia viene manifestata vi è riposo e pace, mentre la discordanza è irrequieta e disturbante. Com'è riposante, per esempio, l'armoniosa mischianza di vari colori! E quanta grazia e libertà non vi è in un movimento armonioso, qualé, per esempio, in quello dei pesci nell'acqua o del gabbiano che vola via attraverso il cielo! In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy scrive (pag. 304): "L'armonia nell'uomo è tanto bella quanto nella musica, e la discordanza è contro natura, irreale".

Chiunque cerca la felicità sta, in realtà, cercando l'armonia. Il senso materiale sostiene che la felicità si può trovare in certi luoghi o con certe persone, nel possesso di cose materiali o nel raggiungimento di influenza, posizione, prosperità materiale. Spesso quando queste sono state raggiunte sembrano portare seco la discordanza; la ragione di ciò si è che sono state considerate come un fine in loro stesse. D'altra parte il senso materiale sosterrà che la discordanza risulta non dalle nostre, ma dalle male azioni di altri. La Scopritrice a Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, Mary Baker Eddy, ha rivelato la divina Scienza che, qualora compresa ed applicata, manifesta armonia nelle vite di quelli che cercano di seguirne gli insegnamenti. È la Scienza di Cristo che il nostro diletto Maestro insegnò e visse; ed egli offrì una semplice ricetta per l'armonia o la felicità quando egli disse: "Anzi, cercate in prima il regno di Dio, e la sua giustizia; e tutte queste cose vi saranno sopraggiunte".

Per quel che riguarda l'applicazione pratica della Scienza Cristiana, ci vien detto in Science and Health (Pref., pag. viii): "Per sviluppare il pieno potere di questa Scienza, le discordanze del senso corporeo devono dar luogo all'armonia del senso spirituale, appunto come la scienza della musica corregge i toni sbagliati e produce una dolce concordia di suoni". Uno studio del libro di testo menzionato sopra e di altri scritti di Mrs. Eddy, e della Bibbia, che questi libri illuminano, rivela al cercatore serio come correggere "le discordanze del senso corporeo" facendo così l'esperienza della libertà e della gioia dell'armonia dell'essere.

Una comprensione dei fatti spirituali fondamentali in riguardo a Dio ed all'uomo è essenziale per il raggiungimento dell'armonia. Dio è immutabile, infinito bene, e l'uomo è la Sua immagine e simiglianza. Dio è il divino Principio dell'uomo, e l'unico modo di raggiungere l'armonia è di rendersi conto dell'unità dell'uomo con Dio, il suo Padre-Madre, e di dimostrare quest'unità col superare tutto ciò che è diverso da Dio. Raggiungere l'eccellenza nella pratica di qualunque arte richiede pazienza e lavoro indefesso. L'arte del vero vivere non è un'eccezione a questa regola. Dobbiamo continuamente cercare di superare le discordanze del senso corporeo col respingere ogni credenza nella realtà del male.

Credenze discordanti assumono varie forme: credenze di bisogno, mancanza, povertà; di malattia, egoismo, peccato; di malizia, invidia, odio. Questi, ed altri simili, pensieri ammalati, devono essere rinnegati, ripudiati, uno per uno, non facendo essi parte dell'uomo reale; e bisogna far proprie le qualità spirituali che appartengono all'uomo reale, essere spirituale, come la fiducia nel bene, la pazienza, la compassione, la salute, la santità, la purezza.

Poichè l'uomo di Dio è il riflesso della Mente divina, egli esprime soltanto pensieri spirituali. La giustizia è la legge del suo essere. Ciò che è restio ad obbedire la giustizia, ciò che crede che questa obbedienza è difficile e non attraente, è un errore della cosiddetta mente mortale e non fa parte dell'uomo reale, il riflesso della Mente divina. Libertà spirituale perfetta viene ottenuta per mezzo dell'obbedienza alla divina legge, e la via della libertà è la via dell'armonia. L'uomo reale è sempre in perfetta armonia, essendo governato dalla legge di Dio. Dobbiamo dichiarare nostro questo essere spirituale ed essergli fedeli, qualunque siano le tentazioni del senso materiale. Leggiamo inoltre in Science and Health (pag. 228): "I mortali asseriranno un giorno la loro libertà nel nome di Dio Onnipotente"; ed altresì: "Abbandonando le loro credenze presenti, riconosceranno l'armonia quale la realtà spirituale e la discordanza quale l'irrealtà mate-

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Pigment

March lays the canvas out in black and white:
Builds up the forms: and roughs the outlines in.
Then April's faint viridians begin:
And May comes, riotous with sheer delight
Of green, and yet more green, of every shade
That summer boasts, till nothing else is seen
In all the world but vistaed leagues of green,
And symphonies of emerald and jade.
September brushes in the primaries.
This sudden tang that barbs the lazy wind
Spills out the ruby on the maple leaves:
The yellow ochre on the high-piled sheaves:
Burnt umber on the stubble newly thinned:
And purple on the aster galaxies.

W. GORDON MILLS.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Moderate Gains Are Recorded In Cautious Trading

Betterment Fairly Uniform With Some Specialties Showing Strength

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Financial markets marched to slow music today, stepping cautiously in paths cluttered with fiscal uncertainties and industrial recovery problems.

Stocks got back some of their rather severe losses of the previous session, but the trading activity turned extremely dull on the intermittent rallies. Public participation was at a minimum. Professional floor traders accounted for most of the fluctuations. Grains, cotton and other commodities were hesitant and somewhat lower in the early hours. Here, too, buyers and sellers appeared a bit befogged by recurrent rumors of the Government's attitude toward inflation and sound money. Bonds shifted about in an uneven range. The dollar was steady to firm in foreign exchange transactions.

Stocks advanced cautiously. Quiet demand today. Late gains averaged 1 to around 2 points with a few specialties going even higher.

The betterment was fairly uniform in all categories. U. S. Smelting rose 4, while National Distillers, Celanese and Allied Chemical were up around 3.

Shares up 1 to 2 included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Case, du Pont, American Smelting, New York Central and Chrysler.

Transfers approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Marking Time

In supposedly well-informed brokerage circles it was reported that the so-called "smart money" has been out of the market for the last two weeks or more, and apparently is waiting for clarification of the Administration's monetary policies before returning to the fray.

Many large operators, it is said, have even left the city, and a number are traveling abroad. There has been a mild revival of short selling by some speculators, but this, generally, is of the "in-and-out" variety. The more important traders, while not especially bullish, are seemingly quite timid about taking any sizable long-term bear position.

Market analysts, for the moment, are busily engaged in figuring out the possibilities of credit and currency expansion. In some inflationist quarters it is argued that money in circulation could be increased substantially without deviating from sound banking practices.

In line with this reasoning it is recalled that gold holdings of the Federal Government are now only slightly below the record high for any country in the world. These holdings, totaling some $4,327,000,000 at the statutory price of $20.67 a fine ounce, it is contended, would support roughly $17,300,000,000 of currency on the theory of a 25 per cent metallic coverage. At the present price of newly-mined gold of around $30 an ounce, fixed by the Treasury for export purposes, it is estimated that $26,000,000,000 in currency could be supported. This huge aggregate would be about 4.6 times the $5,605,000,000 of money which is now in circulation.

Bond Trend Irregular

Bonds continued to move in an uneven trend today on a relatively small volume of trading.

United States Governments eased slightly after several days of rising prices. Many of the secondary categories were inclined to heaviness, but the foreign division was marked by firmness. Some of the prime issues were affected by moderate liquidation.

Low-priced carrier bonds attracted no great buying interest among traders, despite the good showing of August railroad statements. In trading, favorites like Alleghany Corporation 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5½s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s early transfers resulted in losses ranging from fractions to a point.

While selling pressure on high-grade issues was not especially heavy, market conditions tended to work against values for American Telephone 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Santa Fe 4½s and Duquesne Light 4½s.

Industrial and utility loans in the medium and low priced brackets were generally heavy with the largest losses in the obligations of American & Foreign Power, Postal Telegraph, and Western Union.

In the federal list, quotations slipped back from 2-32 to 7-32 of a point with the new Treasury 4¼s showing the widest loss.

Price improvement in the foreign division was well distributed over the list, affecting the government loans of Germany, France, Great Britain, Poland, Argentina, and Chile. Japan 6½s showed a hesitant tone and receded fractionally.

Bank of France

PARIS, Sept. 28—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000,000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Sept. 22	Sept.23
Gold	83.20	82.621
Sight balances abroad	1.287	2.911
Neg bills bot abroad	1.115	1.820
Comercl bills, France	3.086	3.443
Adv agst securities	2.737	2.752
Neg bonds of skg fd	6.412	6.620
Circulation	81.016	80.200
Tot cred cur accts	22.266	27.281
Treasury	1.405	723
Sinking fund	2.096	2.944
Private	18.572	23.397
Total sight liabilities	103.283	107.481
Ratio	73.59%	76.87½%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	104.50	104.50	+.00
December	105.00	105.00	+.00
January	105.20	105.20	+.00
March	106.00	106.00	+.00
May	106.00	106.00	+.00
July	106.00	106.00	+.00

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Net

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28—Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended June 30 net of $325,745 after charges, or $2.17 a share on 150,000 shares of $50 par, compared with net a year before of $363,147, or $2.42 a share.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.28	Last Sept.27
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	2200	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	400	17	16½	17	17
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	1300	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅞
11¾	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	700	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
112	47½	3¾‡	Air Reduction	2800	106	104	106	106½
4	1½	..	Arway Elec App	700	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
33	11⅞	.60	Alaska-Juneau	21200	24½	23¾	24½	23⅞
8¼	3⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	2900	4⅛	4	4	4
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
21	1¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	7¾	7½	7½	..
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	3600	137½	134½	136¼	134
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1300	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½
47	18½	2	Amerada	2200	38⅝	38	38⅛	38
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	700	26½	26	26⅛	26
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	1900	14⅜	14	14⅜	14
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	3400	11⅝	11	11½	11½
64	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	160	60	59	59½	60
42½	9¼	.50	Am Brake S&F	300	30	29½	29½	29¾
98⅛	49½	4	Am Can	10200	89	87¼	88⅜	87⅝
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	133	133	133	..
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	12000	28⅝	28	28⅝	27¼
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	100	44	44	44	43¼
51¼	34	.35	Am Chicle	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	46
89⅞	12	..	Am Com Alcohol	12160	56⅞	55½	58⅛	55½
13	8⅛	..	Am European	400	7¾	7	7⅞	8¾
10⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	3800	9¾	9	9¼	9⅜
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	20¼	20¼	20½	19
35⅜	6½	..	Am & For Pow p	200	13½	13½	13½	13½
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	500	14½	14¼	14½	14½
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	600	7½	7	7¼	7⅜
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	35	33½	35	33⅜
17½	2⅝	..	Am Ice	1100	8	7¾	8	7⅝
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	2400	9¼	8⅞	9¼	8⅞
3½	¼	..	Am La France	200	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
28⅛	4½	..	Am Locomotive	2600	31¾	31	31	29¾
62	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	200	54	54	54	54
5¼	⅝	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
23⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	1600	17⅜	16½	17¼	16¾
19⅛	4	..	Am Power & Lt	3900	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	12600	13⅜	12⅝	13¼	12⅞
118	81½	7	Am Radiator pf	110	118	118	118	..
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3100	19	19	19	18¼
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	200	36¾	36¾	36¾	37
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	41300	43¼	41	42⅝	40½
87	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	82	80½	81	82
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	63	61	63	60
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1600	21¾	20½	21¾	20½
85	37⅝	7	Am Steel F pf	20	60	59¼	59¼	..
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	80	61	61	61	61
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	104½	104½	104⅜	104⅛
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	12600	121¾	120⅝	121¾	120¼
25	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	600	10	6¾	6¾	10½
37⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	110	20⅜	17½	17½	20
43¼	10⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	3600	21¼	20⅜	21¼	20¼
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	300	21	20¼	21	19½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	800	11¼	10⅝	11¼	11⅛
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	600	50¼	47	50¼	47
14⅜	¼	..	Am Wrt Pap pf	40	7	7	7	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Znc Lead&S	800	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	6¾
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	23600	15½	15⅛	15⅜	15
15½	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wre	200	11	11	11	11
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1400	21⅛	21	21⅛	22
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	3000	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	..
9⅝	1	..	A P W Paper	300	6	6	6	6
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	73½	73½	73½	..
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	6800	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	..
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1700	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	..
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	3200	51⅞	50¼	51⅝	51¾
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	500	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
7½	2	..	Artloom Corp	50	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
9⅞	3½	..	Art Metal Const	20	6	6	6	..
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	33½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	14½
35½	6¾	..	Asso Oil	100	25½	23½	25½	..
80⅛	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	4900	56	55	56	55
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	200	61¼	61	61	62
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1100	34	33½	33½	33¾
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	6400	25¾	25¼	25½	25
28¼	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1200	26	25½	25½	26¼
38¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	6200	47½	46½	47¼	46⅜
9⅝	7⅜	..	Austin Nichols	100	5	5	5	4¾
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	5100	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8½

—B—

17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	12600	13¼	12⅜	13	12⅜
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	13400	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	27
31⅞	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	28⅜	27	28	27
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	110	3⅛	3	3	3½
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	6200	8⅞	8¼	9	8⅜
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	1700	9	8¾	8¾	9
15	13¼	1½	Beni Ind Alcohol	800	14	13⅜	14	14
21¼	6½	1	Bendix Aviation	4600	15¼	14⅜	15	14¾
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	1300	26¼	25½	25½	26⅜
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	14600	34	32½	34	33
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	58½	53½	58½	56⅛
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	20	23½	23½	23½	23
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	600	11	10½	10¾	11½
54½	9¾	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	37⅞	36⅛	37	37½
37⅝	18	1.60	Borden	3500	22¾	22¼	22¾	22½
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	2600	15	14¾	15	14¾
14⅝	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	3400	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
18⅝	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	15½	15½	15½	..
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	3900	32	30⅞	32	30
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1200	68	68	68	68½
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	200	47	47	47	..
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	700	10¾	9½	10¾	9¾
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	7	7	7	..
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	10	10	10	10½
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	2000	6	5¾	5¾	6
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	200	26⅜	26½	26½	26¾
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	3300	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅜
8¾	1	..	Bullard	200	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	..
5	⅛	..	Bulova Watch	300	3⅜	3½	3½	..
15⅞	1¾	..	Bunge Schild	100	2½	2	2⅛	3
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	2900	14½	13⅞	14⅛	14
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	300	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
9½	1	..	Bush Term deb	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgspf	30	8¼	8	8	7¾
4¼	½	..	Butte Coo & Zinc	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	900	3⅜	3	3	3
43¼	8½	..	Byers	3400	25¾	24⅜	25	24¼

—C—

2¼	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	500	1	1	1	1
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2800	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	7800	30⅜	29	30⅜	28⅞
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	500	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	13½
35½	14	1‡	Cannon Mills	9600	27	26¾	27	27
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	9700	67⅞	66	67¼	65½
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	20	70½	69	70½	..
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	2200	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	19½
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	21200	42⅝	38⅛	42½	38
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	600	33	32¼	33	31¼
122	38	..	Central RR of NJ	200	70	70	70	70
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	7	7	7	7
95	52	7	Century Rib pf	250	75½	75½	75½	..
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	24600	34⅝	32½	34½	33⅛
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	300	3⅛	3	3	3
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1000	38	37¾	38	39
49½	24¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	9500	41¾	41⅛	41¾	41
7¾	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	8½	8¼	8⅜	8⅞
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1300	6⅜	5⅞	6	6
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	6900	9¾	9½	9¾	9¼
9⅜	2¾	..	Chi & N'western	3400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	15
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	900	7¼	6½	7	7
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	16¼	16⅛	16¼	17
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	4½	4½	4½	4½
31¼	3¼	..	Chi R I&P 6%	400	6¾	6¾	6	6⅜
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	22	22	22	22
10½	2	..	Childs Company	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
52⅜	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	98600	42½	40¾	41⅝	40⅜
95	71⅞	6	City Ice & Fuel	300	15½	15½	15½	16
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	65	65	65	65
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	200	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅞
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores v.t.c.	1300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	500	26	25¾	26	26½
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	800	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
48	19	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	82	81½	81½	..
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2100	20½	18⅜	20½	19
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	6	6	6	5¾
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	10	20	20	20	24
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	100	21	21	21	..
28⅜	3	.80a	Columbia Gas	9300	14⅝	14	14⅝	14¼
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	67	67	67	67
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1400	52½	51	52½	52
19	4	..	Comm Credit	3400	16¼	14¾	16¼	15¼
25	18½	1⅜	Comm Cr 7% pf	50	24¼	24¼	24⅝	..
95⅞	64½	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	20	94½	94½	94½	99½
25⅛	18⅛	2	Comm Cr 8% pf B	10	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	35¼	35	35¼	34½
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	41600	35¾	34	35⅜	33⅞
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & Sc	14400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
60½	21	..	Comwlth &S 6pf	500	29	28¼	28¾	30
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	900	21½	20¾	21½	20½
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	300	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	9500	42	41¼	41¾	41
99	82¾	5	*Consol Gas pf	100	86	84	84	85
15¾	4	..	Consol Oil	38900	13¼	12½	12½	12¼
105	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	104⅛	104½	104⅝	..
10⅝	1	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	600	3	3	3½	3⅜
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	2100	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	500	8	7½	8	7¾
4½	¼	..	Container B	300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2¾
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	700	12¼	11⅜	12	12½
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	900	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	500	61½	61	61	61⅝
69	35¼	2	Cont Can	3200	64⅜	62¼	64⅜	63
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	25⅛	25½	25½	25¾
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1000	1⅜	1½	1⅝	1½
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	13500	16⅝	16	16	16
90⅝	45⅜	3	*Corn Products	2900	87	85½	86½	86½
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	1500	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
39½	23	2‡	Cream of Wheat	400	29⅜	29¼	29½	29⅜
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	8½	8⅜	8½	9
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1000	39	38¾	39	39
8½	9	..	Crown Zellerback	1000	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	200	22	22	22	21⅞
60⅜	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	400	38	37	37	38
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	5
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	70	28½	25	25	29
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	45½	45½	45½	45
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	400	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	19½
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	51	51	51	..
4⅝	1½	..	Curtis-Wright	6800	2⅛	2½	2½	2½
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	5	4¾	5	5
96½	74	7	Cushman 7%	20	93	93	93	..
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	600	13	13	13	13¼

—D—

18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	12¾	12½	12½	12½
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	9700	29¼	27¾	27⅝	28½
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	800	60½	60	60½	60
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	4900	28¼	26⅝	27½	26⅜
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	200	6½	6	6	6
91½	48	Z4	Detroit Edison	200	64	64	64	64
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	27	27	27	28
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	600	24	23½	24	23¾
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	..
39½	12	Z1½	Dome Mines	10800	32½	32¾	33½	32⅞
26⅜	10½	1.20‡	Dominion Stores	800	20½	18	18¾	21
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1200	14⅜	13¼	14	13¼
10¾	2⅛	..	Dresser B	100	6	6	6	6
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	9800	74¾	73¼	74½	73¼
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	300	110	110	110	110½

—E—

10	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4½	4½	4½	4
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	900	80	79	79¾	79
16	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	800	11¾	10½	11¾	11
5¼	¼	..	Edingon Schild	600	3½	3	3¼	3
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4200	17	16⅛	16½	16⅞
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	3100	3¾	3½	3½	3½
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1100	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1900	6⅞	6¼	6¼	6⅜
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	41½	40⅜	41½	41½
55	20½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	20½	20½	20½	..
40⅞	15	..	Engineers PS ww	100	20	20	20	..
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	800	8⅞	8¼	8¾	9
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	1900	17	15½	17	15¾

29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
23½	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	14	14	14	..
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8½

—F—

6⅜	2½	..	Fairbanks pf ct	100	1½	1½	1½	..
11⅜	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	900	6⅛	6	6	6½
4⅞	¾	..	Fed Screw W	400	2½	2	2⅛	..
6⅝	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	26¼	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	1800	22⅞	22½	22½	22½
70⅜	43	2½	Firat Nat Stores	1400	50½	49¾	50	49¼
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	14	13⅝	13¾	14
36¼	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	19	19	19	19
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	400	13¼	13⅛	13¼	..
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	600	15¼	15	15¼	15⅜
47⅜	16½	.2	Freeport Texas	3600	42¼	40⅛	41¾	40½
31	9	..	Fuller pr pf	20	16	16	16	..

—G—

20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	70	16½	16½	16½	16½
13	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	400	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1900	31½	30½	31	31
27	9¾	..	Gen Asphalt	1100	17	16¾	17	16½
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	600	14⅛	13⅜	13¾	14⅛
10½	2¼	..	Gen Bronze	1400	6	5⅜	6	6
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	900	4⅜	4	4	4
30¼	10½	.40	*Gen Electric	20900	19½	18¾	19⅜	19
12¼	10⅞	.60	*Gen Elec Sp	700	13¾	13⅜	11⅞	11⅞
39⅜	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1800	35⅞	34¾	35	35⅛
2⅞	⅝

Financial: News and Comment

Government Offer Revives Prospects Of Engine Buying

United States Credit Plan Gives Railroads Chance to Offset Charges

Prospects of revival in buying of locomotives and freight cars have been somewhat enhanced by offer of the government to provide plentiful credit at the lowest interest rates in the history of equipment financing. It is understood interest charged will be even less than 4 per cent mentioned recently. On early maturities interest may be as low as 3 per cent.

Railroads feel reluctance to add to their debt and are uncertain as to near-by prospects for improvement in loadings, but realize they are in position to help bring business improvement, which will react favorably on their own business. With credit offered at extremely low interest their purchases, while somewhat premature, may not prove uneconomic.

Economies May Offset Interest

With economies on modern locomotives as high as 35 per cent on the investment, in comparison with engines only 10 years old, interest at 3 per cent or slightly higher may not loom large. It is possible that even with comparatively poor traffic economies of modern engines can more than offset interest on the investment.

This argument is being presented to carriers with renewed vigor, not only by equipment manufacturers but by authorities in the Administration. While in the last year or more such arguments have not brought out railroad buying, the urge from the Administration is proving more effective than the purely statistical argument which manufacturers have stressed. Railroad officials are in more receptive mood than at any time since the Hoover-inspired buying campaign started early in 1930.

Locomotive Orders

Business for 250 to 300 locomotives could come upon the market at a moment's notice, upon which manufacturing could start instantly. These are orders for which specifications have already been drawn up, but have been deferred indefinitely because of business conditions. They would involve $20,000,000 to $25,000,000.

Problems of freight car purchases are more complicated. Economies are not so pronounced except where traffic demands are heavy, where constant usage would result in material reduction in maintenance. The thought of having manufacturers construct cars to be leased to various carriers is not considered practical. Buying of cars, as well as locomotives, must come from individual roads.

Sounded on Price

CHICAGO—As far as can be learned in Chicago railway car manufacturers have not been sounded by the Government as to what they might do in prices to bring out large railroad purchases. Indications are that they hope such a query will not be made. Their objection is that their prices are subject to costs and volume and are not to be set by an outside influence.

Railroads have been out of the car market a considerable time and 1933 has seen but one real order, for 500 steel box cars from Pullman by Great Western in the spring.

Sizable potential orders for cars have been shelved in view of possibility of a national freight car pool. This has the advocacy of Joseph B. Eastman, federal coördinator, many railroad executives and shippers. The idea, however, runs counter to efforts of the Administration to effect business activity in car manufacturing, as pooling would eliminate necessity for many individual purchases.

Car equipment circles resent efforts of the Government to get steel companies to lower rail prices. They feel it is asking too much to make steel companies "sell steel at a loss" to increase industrial activity. Car makers may be expected to oppose such a move in their direction.

Southern Textile Profits Increase In Third Quarter

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 28 — Textile authorities here believe mills will show the largest earnings in the third quarter they have had in four years. In some instances it is expected, however, that earnings for the second quarter, ended July 1, will be better than third quarter.

Mills are in much stronger position as result of active buying the last two weeks. A number of important plants are sold through remainder of the year. Others have unfilled orders to keep them busy through October and November.

New business the last week was not so heavy as the preceding week, but involved substantial yardage. Prices on print cloths and carded broadcloths eased after cotton declined, but the recovery in cotton later is expected to push prices up again.

Sheetings have sold better, and prices remain firm. Drills and twills were moderately active. Inquiry for a wide range of gray goods indicates buyers need further supplies.

A most encouraging factor in the recent active market was that higher prices did not prevent placing large orders for near-by and future needs. Sales have been well ahead of production, and the likelihood of widespread curtailment seems passed. A number of mills which closed for lack of business have resumed.

Active inquiry and fairly large buying were noted in fine goods. Prices were stronger on combed lawns, pongees and combed broadcloths. Good buying was reported in piques and waffle weaves were increasingly popular.

Great Britain May Redeem 4 P. C. Bonds

London

IN connection with the British Government's offering of £150,000,000 2½ per cent bonds, it is pointed out here that of the total subscriptions the Treasury should receive £100,000,000 in cash, in addition to applications for the conversion offer with regard to the 4½ per cent Treasury bonds, of which about £50,000,000 are outstanding.

This cash can be used to reduce floating debt during the autumn, but the money probably will be needed later to redeem the £105,000,000 of 4 per cent Treasury bonds which can be repaid next April.

Thus, it is believed that unless a further Treasury issue is made later on, the total amount of the floating debt may not be reduced by this new 2½ per cent issue.

Employment In California Has Sharp Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—The upswing in California factory employment, which began in June, accelerated sharply in August as the result of expansion in virtually all branches of industry, according to the Business Outlook, published monthly by the Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Company of San Francisco.

As compared with the preceding month, August employment increased 21 per cent; July, 7 per cent, and June, 4.2 per cent. The July-August increase of 21 per cent compares with the usual seasonal increase of 8 per cent. As compared with a year ago, August employment was 15 per cent greater, and the total pay roll was 7.7 per cent higher.

Coursing Along the Trade Stream

Old King Cotton

LIVERPOOL—Lancashire cotton merchants are watching with keen satisfaction the economic recovery of Bolton, once one of the worst centers of depression in England's cotton county. The number of unemployed in the town has steadily declined for many months and recent returns show that in one month 3000 more men and 1500 more women have found work. Trade is said to be better in Bolton than it has been for three years, and 80 per cent of the spinning mules in the mills are running. Improvement in the cotton-spinning industry is held chiefly to be responsible for the improved employment returns, not only at Bolton but also at other depressed centers such as Heywood.

Let the Wintry Blasts Blow

BELGRADE—Yugoslavia faces the winter with a feeling of hope and confidence. As a result of an excellent harvest, a successful tourist season, stringent reductions in the state budget, and a favorable foreign trade balance this country finds its economic situation better than that of most of its neighbors.

China Goes Modern

CANTON—A construction program more elaborate than any which has occurred in South China is announced by the Southwest Political Council, the independent government of Canton. Projects include development of Whampoa as a port for Canton, a railway from Canton to Wuchow, a caustic soda plant, a steel mill, a cement plant, a railless trolley line, a model knitting mill, a paper mill, a 30,000 kilowatt power plant, a gas plant and extensive additions to the present water-works system.

Land of Windmills

AMSTERDAM—The clatter of wooden shoes now seems to be lighter and the color of tulips brighter in Holland. For the first time in 1933 Treasury receipts showed an advance over the corresponding month of 1932. In July the total ordinary revenues of the Treasury amounted to over 30,000,000 florins (about $12,000,000 at par) or 4,500,000 florins ($1,800,000) more than in July, 1932.

Blue Eagle Soars

The flight of the Blue Eagle throughout the far West is lofty and successful. All important indices indicate continued progress in business for August, says the Bank of American Business Review. The bank's index stood at 63.1, a gain of 6.4 per cent over August, 1932, and a 17.3 per cent increase over the depression low of 53.8 reached in March this year.

Eaglets Soar

Further evidence of the success of the NRA movement in the far West is noted by substantial gains in California employment and pay roll figures. The bank records an August increase of 21 per cent over the preceding month and a 15 per cent increase over the August, 1932, in State's manufacturing industries. The total amounts of weekly pay rolls in the same industries were 7.7 per cent above August, 1932, and 14.7 per cent over July, 1933.

Building Buildings

The Blue Eagle is flying over more buildings in the far West, and continuing with the Bank of American Business Review report we find that building activity recorded in August in 59 cities west of the Rockies increased 30.2 per cent over permits in the like month last year and more than half of the cities reporting showed gains over July of this year.

City of Boston Sells Privately $8,500,000 Bonds

Syndicate Makes Loan for Which No Bid Received —Awarded at 100.1099

The City of Boston has sold privately to a City Company of Massachusetts syndicate the $8,500,000 bonds, bids for which were to have been publicly opened at noon yesterday but for which no offerings were received. The bonds were awarded at 100.1099.

In the original public offering the $4,000,000 Traffic Tunnel bonds were to bear 4¼ per cent interest, with $2,000,000 due Oct. 1, 1983 and $2,000,000 due Oct. 1, 1963, both callable after 20 years. In the private sale to the City Company syndicate, the interest on the $2,000,000 Traffic Tunnel bonds due Oct. 1, 1983 has been raised to 4¾ per cent and on the $2,000,000 due 1963 to 4½ per cent. Interest on the remaining $4,500,000 bonds is unchanged, viz., $3,500,000 Relief Loan 4 per cent bonds, due $700,000 Oct. 1, 1934 to 1938 and $1,000,000 Street Sewer and Highway 4¼s, due Oct. 1, 1934, to 1953.

In addition to the City Company of Massachusetts, the purchasing syndicate includes Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Bankers Trust Co., First of Boston Corporation, R. L. Day & Co., Estabrook & Co., Chemical Bank & Trust Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., Edward B. Smith & Co., First of Michigan Corporation, R. L. Moulton & Co., Inc., Eldredge & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Hannahs Ballin & Lee, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Whiting, Weeks & Knowles and the Philadelphia National Co.

A syndicate composed of F. S. Moseley & Co., Chase National Bank, Lehman Bros., Brown Bros., Harriman & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Salomon Bros., & Hutzler and R. W. Pressprich & Co. bid 100.02 for the same combination of bonds as the winning bid.

This second group put in an alternate bid for $1,000,000 of the Tunnel bonds as 4¼s and $3,000,000 as 4¾s and the balance of the bonds at the original rates, which bid figured an identical interest cost to the city as the syndicate's first bid.

Taxing Dividends Of the American Telephone Company

Stockholders of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., domiciled in Massachusetts, who fail to pay the 6 per cent dividend tax as required under a legislative act passed by the Massachusetts Legislature last winter, will be fined $5 a day after Nov. 1, states Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long.

This applies to all American Telephone & Telegraph stockholders in this state whether they have been notified of the tax by Commissioner Long, whether they have been notified indirectly by the company or whether they have received no notification whatever.

Under the law passed last winter, chapter 357, acts 1933, a gentlemen's agreement under which telephone and telegraph stock taxation was waived, because the companies involved paid the state a lump sum, was abrogated, and the tax placed on the individual stockholders. The first dividends to be taxed are to be those of the final period of 1932 and are the only ones involved at the present moment.

Tax Commissioner Long requested the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. to supply him with a list of its stockholders. This the company did and notification has been sent directly by Long to New England Telephone & Telegraph stockholders that they must pay the new state tax.

Mr. Long also informed the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., a holding company not a local Massachusetts company, that he desired a list of stockholders who would be affected by the new law. The American company refused to give the tax commissioner this list, maintaining that such a step would not be good policy for the company as similar demands for stockholders' lists would be made by other states. The question of the right of this company to withhold lists may be made the subject of legal proceedings later when the 1933 taxation of dividends is in question.

Organization Of New Jersey Stock Exchange Remains

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Although the New York Stock Exchange has abandoned its plans for trading in Newark, organization of New Jersey Stock Exchange has been completed with signature of some 1300 members to the constitution. The New Jersey organization will remain intact. It obviously offers possibility of being utilized if another question of taxes in New York State arises.

Alteration of Center Market building, in Newark, which was to be the trading floor of the New Jersey Stock Exchange, has been discontinued permanently. No lease was signed with city of Newark, which owns the building, but stock exchange officials will work out some settlement.

Organization of the new exchange called for initiation fee of $100 for each member, and approximately $130,000 has been raised. This will be used to defray the expense of organization and preliminary work in connection with alteration of the building and any settlement with Newark city officials.

It is estimated the total cost will not exceed $100,000, which would be covered by the fund already raised.

Bureau Discusses Television From Investment Standpoint

'Better Business' Organization Says Commercially Profitable Transmission May Be Years Away—Difficult Problems Yet Unsolved

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—In an exhaustive review of television and its future, especially with regard to its investment possibilities, the National Better Business Bureau, Inc., says:

Television remains a topic of wide interest and hope. This hope is being capitalized by promoters through the sale of stock in newly organized companies to inexperienced investors.

Alluring circulars are issued detailing the prospects for profit from such stock purchases. Television receivers are on exhibit at some retail stores. Public imagination is stirred. The National Better Business Bureau continues to receive inquiries from those who are considering a purchase of television stock or of equipment for entertainment in the home.

Two years ago this bureau published a bulletin entitled "Television Today." Many prospective investors availed themselves of it. Its preparation was based on facts obtained from a number of authorities in the industry and it described the progress which science was generally known to have made with this fascinating subject.

Stock Promotion Tactics

At that time, as now, some companies were using highly aggressive tactics in disposal of stock in promotional television companies. Many former promotions have faded out of existence. New ones have come into the field.

Science has reported progress with television, meanwhile, but it is believed that prospective purchasers of stock or receivers would like to compare the statements and promises made by selling companies with the facts as they have been obtained from experts within the industry by the National Better Business Bureau.

In the following statements there is much of the former bulletin included because our present inquiry shows nothing to cause a change. There are also included some more recently developed facts so that the bulletin should reveal a competent impression of present television prospects as related by these authorities.

It must be pointed out that the term "television" may have a wide variety of meaning among people. Television of a sort that will transmit and reproduce images flickeringly without great detail so they may be dimly seen on a small screen has been an accomplished fact for years. Television that transmits elaborate outdoor events such as ball games so that continuous, steady images of suitable color can be observed in satisfactory detail at distant points with adequate brightness and size, simultaneously with the action appears to be years away.

An Exacting Standard

Somewhere between these two extremes lies television that will probably have satisfactory public appeal. It is likely, however, that this must be nearer the exacting standard, in view of the increased critical sense of the public resulting from the perfecting of sound motion pictures in theaters. Just when this will be attained is not determinable. Even if adequate transmitting and receiving equipment for television were immediately available, a group of outstanding problems would still remain.

Progress in commercial manufacture of television equipment offered to the public is evidenced by receivers which will capture a televized close-up image of a human head, so that features are recognizable and facial expressions register. A group of several people at moderate distance from the transmitting equipment (the "pick-up" or "scanner") may be observed on these receivers as human beings, but not with clearly recognizable expressions. Objects at a distance are seen as relatively indistinct objects.

One large radio network, after seriously experimenting with such equipment for a considerable time, discontinued its transmissions and is wating until more nearly satisfactory devices become commercially available. It should be stated, however, that there exist in the laboratory transmitting and receiving equipment considerably superior to anything as yet made public or commercialized, though the date of commercial availability cannot as yet be estimated.

Two General Problems

The development of television is confronted with two general problems. One is that of producing at a suitable price receiving sets which can be operated easily and which will reproduce images satisfactory in detail, brightness, steadiness, and color. The other is in producing and transmitting programs which have a continuing entertainment value and in distributing these widely over the country. It may be added, that, at this time, the tone of some engineering publications relative to the prospect of early commercial success of television is neutral to unenthusiastic.

It is believed by many authorities that the form of receiving equipment which will find the greatest public favor, and particularly for pictures of considerable detail, will not involve rotary scanning disks, delicate hand controls, driving motors, or noisy mechanical parts.

It is also their belief that receiving sets should present images bright enough to be clearly seen at reasonable distances in moderately lighted rooms, of attractive color, and steadily held in place without flicker or shift of the pictures, and without tedious or delicate adjustment by the user.

Complex Receiver Likely

Laboratory studies encourage optimistic view regarding production some time in the future of such easily-operated receiving sets. However, the problems involved are complicated, and enter the fields of optics, electricity, chemistry, and radio communication in general. When they will be offered must, therefore, remain a matter of conjecture.

It is likely that the circuits of the television and sound receiver of the future will be complex, and that there will be required more tubes and a greater amount of electric power to operate the receiver than is the case with only sound. Tube replacement costs and power bills must then be considered in estimating the rate of growth in demand by the public.

Stations and Wave Lengths

There is another important difference between television broadcasting and sound broadcasting. Any radio sound receiver can pick up the programs from any sound broadcast station. In the case of television, the receiver and transmitter must be fairly rigidly adapted to each other if the pictures from the transmitter are to be readily tuned-in at the receiver without supplementary adjustments or alterations.

Television receivers which will pick up programs from any transmitting station cannot readily be made—and indeed it is not known whether they can be made to do so at all. Thus the growth of television reception may be dependent on the selection of definite standards for the transmitting stations, and the choice of such standards is not feasible during the present development stages of the art in view of the substantial investment which would be involved in transmitting station construction.

The wave lengths to be used for television, while under investigation, have not yet been definitely chosen; and this precludes building receivers at this time which will definitely cover the corresponding future band of wave lengths. It is highly likely that the wave lengths for television will be far shorter than those now used for broadcasting, thus requiring new receivers for television.

When satisfactory receiving units become a reality there then remains the problem of transmitting acceptable programs if the public is to have any general desire to buy receivers for continuing entertainment.

Need of More Experimentation

The reliable range of any television station that now seems commercially practical is roughly one-fourth the service distance reached by sound broadcasting stations or about one-sixteenth the reliable service area covered.

There is no known way of sending television programs, on an economic basis, of the sort that are likely to hold public interest over existing telephone wires as is now done in national radio broadcasting through affiliated network stations.

Until some practical and economically acceptable way to use wire transmission, or a satisfactory substitute, becomes available, therefore, the area to be covered through broadcasting any program from one studio is considerably reduced and the number of receiving sets reached, which is the vital factor for consideration by advertisers and others who produce and pay for the programs, is minimized.

Whether television programs will be syndicated or distributed to the transmitting stations by wire lines, radio, sound motion picture films, or a combination of these methods is not yet known; and extensive experimentation is required to determine the preferred methods.

High Costs Involved

All communications require a "band of frequencies" to be transmitted by wire or radio, the width of which frequency band depends on the amount of intelligence (in a technical sense) to be transmitted in a given time. For example, ordinary radio receiver sets use a frequency band of about 5000 cycles which is somewhat more than the range of fundamental tones which can be given out by a piano.

The amount of intelligence which must be transmitted to give television is such that an equivalent, one might say, of 1000 such broadcasting bands (or 5,000,000 cycles) would not be sufficient to give results as good as those shown in the ordinary commercial moving picture theater.

While undoubtedly the detail which would be satisfactory for home use would be less than this, there is an enormous difference in the required frequency range between sound and television programs. It should be noted that the cost of transmission is dependent on the amount of "intelligence" to be transmitted in a given time, though the cost need not necessarily increase directly proportionate thereto.

Together with the above considerations is the enormously increased cost of programs which must involve television material; skilled direction, lighting, changes of scenery and costumes, as well as actors with "television personality." New types of studio personnel, such as "television camera men," may be required.

In spite of these obstacles some leaders of the industry believe that acceptable television will be made practical, but it appears that whatever equipment is found suitable for the purpose must overcome the limitations of television considered primarily as a novelty and give it the commercial possibilities based on continuing entertainment or other value which alone will make it lasting and practical.

Wages Move Up And Work Hours Down in August

Manufacturing Pay Rolls Rise 9 P. C. and Employment 8.6 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—An increase of 8.6 per cent in the number of persons employed and an advance of 9.2 per cent in average hourly earnings, accompanied by a decline of 8.9 per cent in average hours of work per week during the month of August were the outstanding developments in manufacturing industry, according to the regular monthly survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Average hourly earnings of wage-earners in 25 manufacturing industries reporting to the conference board rose from 45.5 cents in July to 49.7 cents in August, or 9.2 per cent, while average hours of work per week fell from 42.6 to 38.8, or 8.9 per cent. The net result of these two developments was a slight rise of 10 cents, or 0.5 per cent, in average weekly earnings, which were $19.15 in July and $19.25 in August. Since, however, the cost of living rose relatively more between these two months than did average weekly earnings, real weekly earnings declined 1.8 per cent.

The number of persons employed increased 8.6 per cent in August over July, and, since the contents of the average weekly pay envelope increased slightly in August, total pay roll disbursements in the 25 manufacturing industries rose over 9 per cent. Total man-hours worked were 1.2 per cent less in August than in July. In the aggregate, the changes noted reflect the Government's industrial policies rather than increased business activity.

Female labor benefited relatively most from the adoption of minimum rates of pay. The average hourly earnings of women rose from 30.3 cents in July to 36.2 cents in August, or 19.5 per cent. Their average hours of work per week were reduced from 42.8 to 38.1, or 11 per cent. Average weekly earnings of female labor rose from $12.93 to $13.83, or 7 per cent.

Average hourly earnings of unskilled male labor advanced from 37.5 cents in July to 40.9 cents in August, or 9.1 per cent. A reduction of 10 per cent in the average hours of work, from 44.2 to 39.8, however, lowered the average weekly earnings in this class from $16.48 in July to $16.17 in August, or 1.9 per cent.

Average hourly earnings of semi-skilled and skilled male workers increased from 51.7 cents in July to 56 cents in August, or 8.3 per cent; average hours of work declined from 43.4 to 39.7, or 8.5 per cent, while average weekly earnings increased from $21.99 to $22.16, or .8 per cent, during the same period.

Central Bank Of Holland May Lower Bank Rate Again

Announcement of another reduction in interest rates in Amsterdam, plus the fact that the current statement of condition of the Netherlandsche Bank, the central bank of Holland, shows an increase of 12,000,000 guilders in the gold reserves, is causing discussion of the possibility of a further cut in the official discount rate which is now 2½ per cent.

Additions to the gold reserves are the result of shipments from Paris in response to the weakness in franc exchange in terms of other gold currencies. Dutch guilders, Swiss francs and Belgas all have been above the gold export point in terms of francs in Paris and the Bank of France has been losing gold to those countries.

Amsterdam money rates are at the lowest point now that they have reached for the last year. Following the recent reduction in the official discount rate to 2½ per cent, which was done in order to bring the official rate more into line with market quotations, the latter were marked down promptly again. Private discount rate has been cut to ½ per cent from 11-16 per cent and the buying rate on prime guilder acceptances to ⅝ per cent from ¾ per cent.

Union Pacific to Buy 25,000 Tons of Rails

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 — "The Union Pacific Railroad has informed Washington of its willingness to buy 25,000 tons of steel rails," said President Carl R. Gray. "Business on the Union Pacific at present is running about the same level as at this time last year.

"Construction of our new streamlined train will be completed in December. After it is delivered to us, we will try it out over all sections of our system under all sorts of climatic conditions, so that we can find out how it will work 12 months out of the year."

Asked as to what he thought of the business outlook, Mr. Gray said that he was "perplexed."

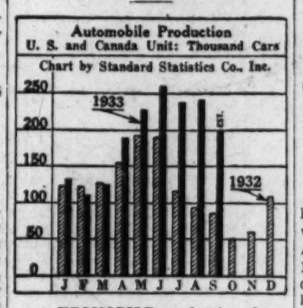
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Net Earnings

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies reports for seven months ended July 31 net of $617,202 after depreciation, taxes, interest and rentals, equal after allowing for dividend requirements on 100,000 shares of 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred to $2.17 a share on 150,000 shares of common, compared with a net loss of $789,369 in the like period of 1932:

	1933	*1932
July gross	$1,687,292	$1,427,581
Net aft depr & taxes	170,237	†108,294
Surp aft chgs	29,952	†252,931
7 mos gross	13,095,422	11,589,367
Net aft depr & taxes	1,618,757	216,903
Surp aft chgs	617,202	†789,369

*Revised by company. †Loss.

Motor Production Figures Favorable



AUTOMOBILE production figures continue to make a most satisfactory showing, as compared with a year ago. September output is estimated by the Standard Statistics Company, after a check of the schedules of leading producers, at 200,000 cars, as compared with only 86,500 a year ago.

This contrasts encouragingly with the June peak figures of 260,645 cars.

'Big Four' Packers Sell 200,000 Hides At 1c Pound Lower

The hide market, which has been at a virtual standstill for practically three weeks, has been broken about one-cent a pound all around by substantial sales by the "Big Four" packers, estimated at about 200,000 hides sold and booked. The prices were on the basis of 11 cents a pound for light native cows and 12 cents for heavy native steer hides.

Previous sales in quantity, about three weeks ago, estimated at around 400,000 hides, were made on the basis of 12 cents for light native cows and 13 for heavy native steers. These prices represented sharp concessions from the level at which previous heavy trading took place. In the early part of the summer light native cows sold as high as 14 cents.

Last week the big packers declined bids of 11½ cents a pound for light native cows and were nominally asking 12½. Heaviness in the stock market and reaction in commodities recently undoubtedly had an influence in establishing a lower market for hides. It is said that the packers still have considerable supplies of hides on hand, as a result of accumulations during the last three weeks when buying has been light.

Belgian Zinc Group Threatens Withdrawal

PARIS, Sept. 28 — The Belgian group of zinc producers has given notice of its withdrawal from the International Zinc Cartel Oct. 31, 1933, owing to discontent regarding the working of the penalty provisions under the new conditions of competition disadvantageous to the Belgian producers that have arisen from fluctuations in exchange. The next meeting of the cartel will be held Sept. 30.

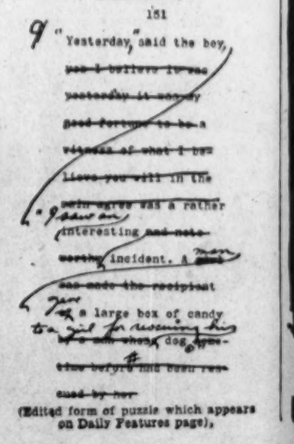
It is thought at that time a way will be worked out which will be acceptable to the Belgian zinc producers and that they will then be willing to stay in the cartel.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 178
A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1933, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1933.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, September 28, 1933.

Medford Savings Bank
29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St. Medford, Massachusetts
INTEREST BEGINS Oct. 2
Deposits Received by Mail
A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
Cambridge Savings Bank
Harvard Square Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 2

The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Savings Banks To Place Clerks On A 40-Hour Week

Code for National Association Up for Hearing Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—A 40-hour week for bank clerks is provided in the code of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, which it is expected will come up for a hearing today. Well known savings bank men are to explain the various clauses before the NRA.

Under the terms of this code no employee of mutual savings banks, which serve 13,500,000 depositors in 18 states, can work more than an average week of 40 hours, determined by periods of 13 weeks. Unusual emergencies or bank examination periods would be excepted.

A minimum of $15 a week is established for employees in cities of 500,000 or more; $14.50 in cities between 500,000 and 250,000 and $14 in any community down to 2500. Employees are given the right to organize and bargain collectively concerning terms of employment.

The mutual savings banks, holding the largest accumulation of small capital ever brought together in one class of banks, had assets of $10,938,249,520 at the time of their last report on July 1. Having no stockholders, they operate without profit to anybody except depositors and on July 1 held 23 per cent of deposits in the active banks of the United States.

According to the terms of their code they will become one of the two banking groups operating under their own constitutions. The National Association is made a clearing house for all matters pertaining to the code.

President Philip A. Benson of the association, who also is head of The Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, said mutual institutions already were cooperating with the movement.

"The mutual savings banks of the country are thoroughly in sympathy with the NRA and will do everything in their power to support its purposes," he said. "The National Association will see that the spirit of the contract is observed in every way. Certainly no group of institutions has more sympathy with the coöperative aims of the NRA than mutual savings banks, which have been conducted for more than a hundred years upon that basis."

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST
Complete Prospectus sent on request.
Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON

MUTUAL
The U means YOU
The difference between a "mutual savings bank" and a "commercial bank" becomes clear when you bear in mind that the word *mutual* means "something YOU share with others".
This "something" is the bank's earnings, paid out to you and other depositors in regular "dividends" in the form of interest.
For 74 years no depositor has lost a penny entrusted to our care and we've paid regular dividends to depositors in excess of $184,000,000.
A dividend has been declared for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th at the rate of 3% per annum.
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

The Young Folks' Page

Out of Israel

By A. R. PEPPER

Part II.

MERAB pondered upon this and many other matters as the days went by, until she could speak the strange tongue with ease. The Lord Naaman came rarely to the apartments, and it appeared to Merab that he grew sadder and more stern after each absence. He always sat apart from them, and the Lady Taphath wept bitterly at his going.

Although Merab puzzled over this, she was quite unprepared for the explanation. Walking one day in the garden with the women, she asked them why the Lady Taphath was sad.

"Know you not that our lord is a leper?" they answered. "The gods cannot save him."

At the first opportunity Merab left them and went swiftly to her mistress. The shock of surprise and distress had left her with one thought—that the Lord Naaman should be told how the prophets of her country knew the healing of the one God.

She found the Lady Taphath, attended by the soldiers of the household, talking to a kinsman of her husband who had come from afar, and seating herself quietly at a distance, she waited for an opportunity to speak. It soon came. The conversation turned upon the master's health, and the Lady Taphath told how Rimmon did not answer the prayers made in the temple. "There is no help or mercy anywhere," she said sadly.

Merab leaned forward, forgetting in her earnestness both the exalted guest and her burden of slavery.

"Mistress," she said, "would God my lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria! for he would recover him of his leprosy."

Absorbed in her sadness, the Lady Taphath noticed neither the presumption nor the speech, and the great man only smiled indulgently, so that presently she stole away and went to her little chamber with a heavy heart. When night came, and the great stars hung in the moonless sky, she turned her face to Jerusalem and prayed:

"O Lord, they will not hear. Help the lord Naaman to find Thee. And bring me safe home again."

When she lay down upon the coarse rugs and looked out to the garden she did not know that the chain of events she had set in motion would lead to kings' palaces, over hills and the barren wilderness, to a river's edge. For there was one of the household who had believed her words, and that night the man-at-arms passed to where his master sat alone and told him, "Thus and thus said the maid that is of the land of Israel."

A Caravan Made Ready

Until dawn Naaman sat wondering, scorning, hoping, hardly daring to believe that there was a way out of his anguish; but by noon a caravan was ready to depart. The pack mules carried rich gifts of gold and silver, and of snow-white linen woven seamless on the hand looms of Damascus. An escort of soldiers prepared the tents and baggage, and the master carried a letter from the King of Syria to the King of Israel, asking the gift of healing for "Naaman my servant."

The first that Merab knew of these preparations was a hurried summons to her mistress's apartments. There she found her master, clothed for a journey.

"Child," he said, "thou speakest of a prophet which is in Samaria. Hast thou seen this man? Knowest thou his name?"

For a moment Merab could not answer, but a scene she often dwelt upon in memory came back to her, of how the prophet had once come to the valley and been received with reverence by the elders of the tribe; of how he had passed the tent grounds and, seeing her, had stopped suddenly and, turning aside to bless her, had said, "This child shall bring good to the land of Israel."

She looked up into Naaman's face. "Yes, lord," she answered, "his name is Elisha."

"She shall go with us," said Naaman and, turning to his attendants, said, "Get ready a litter for the maid, and another for a serving woman, that we may depart with all speed."

Merab took a step forward, both hands outstretched.

"Lord, I can ride," she said eagerly, looking into his face with the stored-up longing of many weary months.

The ghost of a smile lightened the stern face of the soldier.

"No, child, not under the desert sun," he answered. And bidding the Lady Taphath farewell, he went away.

The Palace of the King

Thus did Merab leave the land of Syria, and come at last to the palace of the king which is hard by to Jezreel. But the wisdom of his ancestors had so long departed from the Councils of the King of Israel that he was ignorant of that which the lowliest of his menservants knew, how that the prophet Elisha had raised to life the Shunammite's son, and performed, besides, many wonderful works, and, reading the letter from the King of Syria, he rent his clothes, fearing he sought a quarrel against him.

But when the prophet heard these things he sent for Naaman, and once more the rich cavalcade set out, to come at last to Gilgal, and stand before the house of Elisha.

Naaman looked about him. The house of the prophet stood under a sycamore tree, one of a group of simple stone dwellings. Behind them to the west towered Mount Ephraim; before them to the east, the land sloped down to the dry and dusty plain of the Jordan, where a line of green marked the course of the river.

A great hope and a great fear fought for supremacy in Naaman. Throughout the long, and ofttimes toilsome journey he had pictured this scene: how the prophet would come out and stand, and call on the name of the Lord his God, putting his hand over the place. Had he come on a fool's errand? Was there any escape from this torment which was threatening to eat away his manhood, and separate him forever from all he most loved?

At that moment a youth, dressed in the simple garments of a student, came from the house and stood before Naaman.

"Lord," he said, "the prophet bade me give thee this message. 'Go and wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shalt be clean.'"

Naaman remained silent for a moment until the lad turned to depart, and then his face flushed with anger, and taking the road to the north he went away in a rage, fed by pride and the agony of his disappointment.

"We have come from afar," he said bitterly. "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? may I not wash in them, and be clean?"

They rode in silence for some time, and then the Captain of the Guard drew near, imploring him to obey the prophet's behest.

"My father," he said, "if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldest thou not have dont it? How much rather then, when he saith to thee, Wash, and be clean?"

At this question the Governor halted, and sat in silence looking across the plain. The prophet had asked no great thing of him, nothing in fact but simple obedience, such as he expected from the men under his command. They knew that he made the plans because, above the battle's din, he could see more clearly than they what steps should be taken, and when they obeyed his directions, all went well. It was believed by many that the prophet Elisha lived so far above life's common turmoil that he could hear the voice of God. Was not his part, then, obedience to the directions as he was given them?

Naaman looked back at the men who followed him, past the litters of Merab and the serving woman, to the animals standing so patiently in the sun.

"We will take the road to the river," he said.

They reached Jordan as the first glow of the setting sun shone in the sky, and while the tired and dusty animals rested beneath the palms, the men made camp. Then Naaman went to the water's edge, and quietly laying aside his armor, stepped into the river. A murmur rose from the watchers on the bank, but Merab looked up to the glowing sky and said nothing.

The little group waited, tense and silent, as the Governor approached the bank for the sixth time. Once more he dipped himself, and then stood with the water flowing about him, lifting an awed face to the ancient hills of Israel. He felt the wine of inspiration and gratitude flowing through and about him, as sunlight floods the land at noonday. He was conscious of no physical change, but only that, whereas before his feet had walked the shifting sands of human circumstance, now he knew that underneath was everlasting and omnipotent Good.

The cries of his companions brought him to a sense of his surroundings. Before him stood Merab, with hands that shook with excitement.

"Lord, lord!" she said.

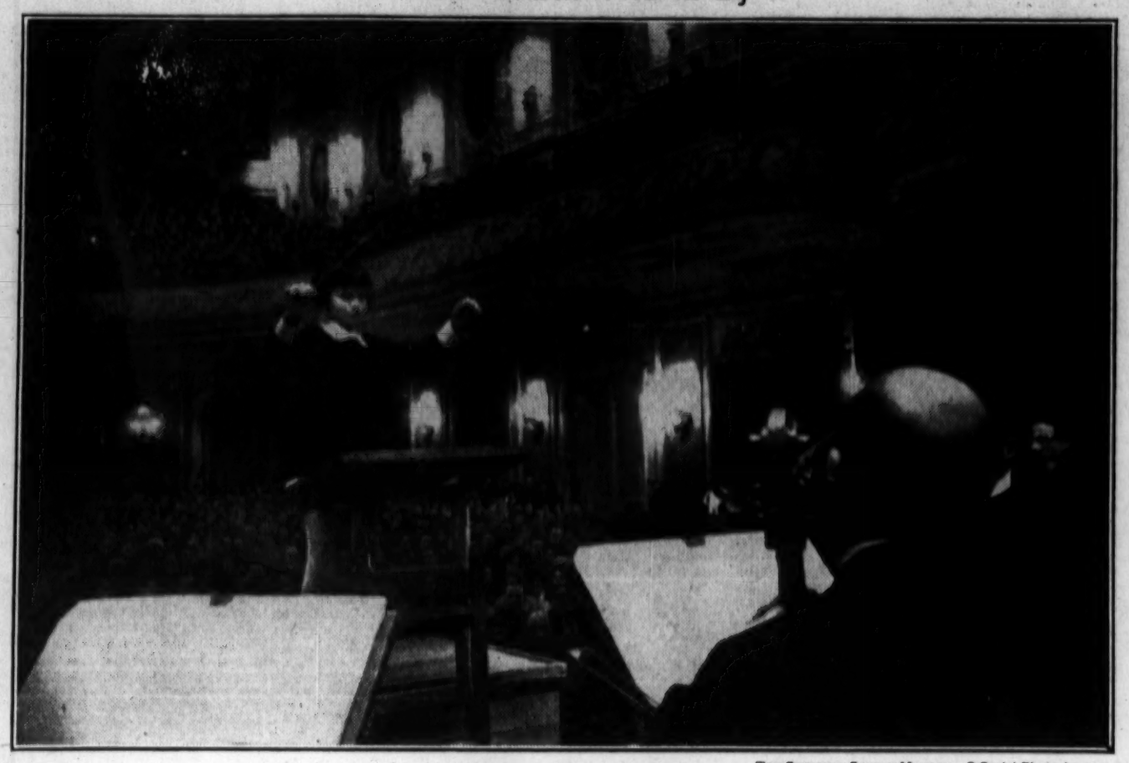
Then a smile as beautiful as the dawn illumined the face of Naaman. "Child," he said, "the God of thy fathers hath showed me His great power and goodness this day. Tomorrow we will seek the prophet together."

That night there were songs of rejoicing round the camp fires, and the next day, as the caravan turned from the house of Elisha, Naaman spoke.

"We will seek the Vale of Ænon and the kinsfolk of this child," he said. "And henceforth there shall be peace between them and the soldiers of Syria, because of the truth I have found in her."

So Merab came again to the tents of her people, and the saying of the prophet was fulfilled.

She Leads The Way



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Soviet Photo Agency

MARGARET HEIFETZ, NINE-YEAR-OLD ORCHESTRAL CONDUCTOR

Margaret Heifetz, who is only nine years old, has amazed musical authorities with her understanding and command of music. She has conducted orchestras of adults in many cities of the Soviet Union. Margaret can read an orchestral score, playing it on the piano; and she is no mean pianist. Yet she is a perfectly normal child. She likes to play with dolls and, with her little sister, she attends a regular public school in Moscow. She is not exploited, like so many other gifted children, but she attends to her studies regularly, both the three R's and music, and takes trips to conduct orchestras only on special occasions.

The Rainbow of Friendship

THE sea was angry, dark, wild and menacing. Its huge breakers smashed against the cliffs and broke into white spray and foam. The sea gulls, flying low over the shore, gleamed whitely against the leaden sky; the air was full of the sound of the sea, and the land trembled as the waves came thudding against it. The rain fell on sea and land with equal force. There was no color anywhere.

"How I despise you!" cried the sea to the land. "Why are you always the same, just dull and solid? There is never any change in you; there is never anything new about you. When I want to be free to spread myself you are always holding me in and barring my way. I will come and cover you. I will beat myself against you till you give way to me.

"You don't know what it is like to want to be free. When spring comes I feel I cannot lie fettered any longer, but must break out, and dance for joy, and overflow with happiness. And in the autumn, when I know that the sun is leaving me and that cold, dreary days will follow, I feel restless again, and beat and break myself against your solid shoulders."

The shore listened patiently. It was chilled with the rain, and as each wave broke against it it gave a little shiver. Yet it loved the rain and the sky and the nearness of the sea.

"I know," it said at last, "I know we are different. I know I am a dull thing. As I lie here I see you take on the colors of the sky—blue when the sky is blue at noon; pearly gray before the dawn, and rose and orange as the sun rises and peeps through the clouds; silvery white on September mornings when the mists roll away, and deep velvety blue when the moon throws a silver bridge across you and you break into tiny silver ripples. I lie here and watch you, and think how beautiful you are."

It paused for a moment, and then went on. "My days are full of quiet, workaday things. When winter is upon us, and you are angry and gray, men come and plow me up into deep furrows, and the long ridges they make lie glistening with frost beneath the cold sun. Then sowing time comes, and the tiny seeds nestle against me, and I keep them warm till they are ready to grow. Then the young green pushes its way up, and soon I, too, am covered with waves, waves of pale corn that ripple with every breeze.

"As the months pass, cornflowers come creeping up among the crops, and brilliant red poppies. Soon it is harvest time, and then, for a while, I lie patiently, gathering strength for another season."

The sea had grown quiet as it listened, and lapped gently against the foot of the cliffs.

"I never thought about you in that way," it said. "I thought you were only here to keep me from doing what I wanted to do. I didn't realize that you were thinking about me at all, except, perhaps, to annoy me! I am sorry I misjudged you; you see, I was only thinking of myself and of my own troubles."

Just then the sun broke through the clouds. The sea was no longer gray, but blue and sparkling, while the land, smiling in the clear light, was golden with corn. And, as if to seal their friendship, a rainbow appeared in the sky. It rose from the shore, higher and higher, and fell, in a gentle curve, into the sea.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Boys Who Link Roumania With Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Roumania

GATHERED around a huge bonfire in the very heart of the Carpathian Mountains on the last, crispy night of August, 97 boy campers with parents, friends and officials, celebrated in gleeful style the closing of the twelfth consecutive season of the first boys' camp founded in Roumania.

The American Y. M. C. A. secretary, Mr. James W. Brown, has conducted the camp from the beginning. Almost before the new boundary lines were permanently fixed following the great war, he got together a dozen boys and two tents and straddled them over the old Roumanian-Hungarian frontier on the very ground the sentries had previously trod.

Perched on the great backbone of the Carpathian Mountains, boys from the various provinces and social classes were brought together—despite what was then strong nationalistic feeling between old and new Roumania—under the same tents, which later gave place to specially built huts. This model camp is among the few institutions of its kind in Roumania, which have not been militarized or state controlled, and thus far it has served as an outpost in this direction.

It was during the free period following lunch that the writer arrived on the plateau, with giant pines offering a pleasant shade, and peaks reaching to great heights against the sun-lit sky beyond. Alongside one of the typical red-tiled huts a dozen little fellows were watching what appeared to be some entertaining performance. Here was the barber's shop, but the barbers on this occasion were small boys of 12 years!

Budding Barbers

Upon inquiry it was discovered that a generous man, wanting to do something for the boys of his provincial town, had made it possible for apprentices to attend the camp, among whom were several budding barbers. These young men, determined not to let the grass grow under their feet—or perhaps one should say, the hair grow on their fellow campers' heads—were busy with scissors, snipping and clipping to the amusement of their audience. A few minutes later they had joined in a game and were racing about a field after a ball.

In the little play the boys presented on a stage of their own making, university professors and high officials saw their sons play humble rôles to boys of the working classes who had demonstrated their talents during the short weeks they had been together.

At the close a great circle was formed about the embers of the camp fire, and the boys with their director and his Roumanian colleagues, interlocking arms, formed a ring of friendship and comradeship, as they called it, pledging themselves in mystical style to the ideals of their summer home.

This home is theirs in a very true sense, for the boys themselves do all the work, the camp being actually a coöperative society. There is a kitchen squad detailed every day to peel the potatoes, to bring the water from a crystal spring near by, to sweep the big dining-room, and to get the wood for the camp fires which follow the evening meal.

The boys made the swimming pool, which actually took many years to complete; they built their own bridges across the little mountain streams; they made a tennis court, and built stone-paved walks before their huts, and planted trees and flowers. Their latest achievement has been to build a road to the main highway which will permit visitors to reach the camp by automobile.

One of the initiators of the working squad was, strangely enough, a Bratianu, of the old ruling family, and among his best collaborators were boys from the humblest homes.

A Contrast

To one who knew Roumania previous to the war, when a few rich families owned the nation; when the workman stood silently with hat in hand before his master; when it was considered improper to carry even a bundle on the street, and inexcusable to be seen carrying one's suitcase at the station, the democracy and comradeship exemplified in this camp is most impressive.

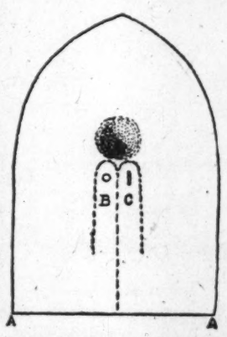
We would echo the words of an official who was present at one of the evening ceremonies and say: "Let the spirit of this camp represent the new Roumania; let the men of tomorrow be like the boys they are today."

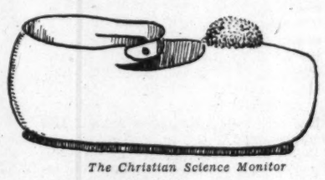
F. E. S.

Things to Make From Many Lands

Felt Slippers From France

FRENCH families prize their spotless parquet floors, and French people are thrifty. These two facts combined make felt slippers the almost universal footgear for French children at home, for they do not scratch the floors, and they save the good shoes for outdoor wear.





The Christian Science Monitor

French Children Wear Felt Slippers at Home So That They Shall Not Scratch the Parquet Floors.

Let us, then, make a pair of felt slippers for our French handcraft, and for this purpose nothing better will be found than an old felt hat. Sateen will be needed for the lining, and an odd piece of cambric for cutting out the pattern.

Cut the pattern according to the sketch of the size desired, being careful to leave plenty of space for the seams. When that is done, cut out the felt and the lining together for each slipper, cutting along the dotted lines, and using the two portions B and C for the ankle strap, which is fastened with a button. Now curve the two points marked A round until they meet at the back of the heel, and join together neatly down the back, pressing the seams flat so as not leave a ridge.

Now lay the insides of the lining and the slipper together and baste them along the sole edge. Turn the top edges in and whip them together. A stronger finish may be given with a bias band of sateen.

Using a shoe for your pattern, cut soles from stout pieces of cardboard; lay two or three pieces together and punch small holes at regular intervals about a quarter of an inch from the edge. Sew the slipper to the sole with a stout linen thread, using a back-stitch. A more professional looking slipper will result if soles are purchased ready made. A silken pompon of the same color as the slipper adds greatly to its appearance, but is not essential.

An English Handball Game

"Pots"

If you are quick and clever at playing handball, you will enjoy this English game called pots:

1. Throw a ball up against a wall three times and catch it.
2. Throw a ball up against a wall and clap your hands three times before catching it.
3. Throw a ball up against a wall and make a circle with your hands before catching it.
4. Throw a ball up against a wall and clap hands before and behind, then catch it.
5. Throw a ball up against a wall and touch your right shoulder, then catch it.
6. Throw a ball up against a wall and touch your left shoulder, then catch it.
7. Throw a ball up against a wall and bounce it three times with your right hand, then catch it with your left hand.
8. Throw a ball up against a wall and bounce it three times with your left hand, then catch it with your right hand.
9. Throw a ball up against a wall with your left hand and catch it with your left hand.
10. Throw a ball up against a wall, clap, touch your right knee, then catch the ball.
11. Throw a ball up against a wall, clap, touch your left knee, then catch the ball.
12. Throw a ball up against a wall, turn around and catch the ball.

Alone on the Atlantic

Long before Lindbergh so gallantly crossed the broad Atlantic alone by air, many men had made hazardous crossings in tiny vessels hardly bigger than river row-boats or punts.

William Andrews crossed the Atlantic in order to visit the Paris exhibition of 1878, using a 14-foot collapsible boat, and taking his brother Walter with him. The trip was accomplished in 50 days, and the brothers declared they were wet through every minute of the time!

In 1877 a Mr. and Mrs. Crapo crossed in a 20-foot whaleboat from New Bedford to Penzance in under 50 days, and 10 years later two Norwegians actually rowed across from New York to Plymouth in 55 days. What about that for a feat of endurance?

In 1901, Howard Blackburn made the crossing alone to Lisbon in a 25-foot boat.

It was up to the famous Captain Voss, however, to sail across the ocean twice in a dug-out canoe! In the same canoe he eventually went right round the world.

The Mail Bag

Macomb, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am sending you a copy of the World Correspondent, a newspaper produced entirely by young people. The paper has reporters in five different countries, and the correspondence which led to this publication started by means of the Mail Bag. The type was set entirely by hand by members of college and high school students at the college print ship in Macomb. You will see that the type used is similar to that used by the Monitor.

The project was one of great interest and educational value to all concerned, and all contributed their services freely, while some of the printing students worked extra hours in setting the type. We do not know whether or not we shall attempt a similar issue in the future, but we hope to.

I am 17 years of age, and I should welcome letters from any interested in journalism and from foreign countries. I read the Monitor every day and especially like the Home Forum Page, In Lighter Vein, The Casual Day, and the March of the Nations.

All the reporters of our little newspaper will, I think, join me in thanking the Mail Bag for the opportunity to correspond with young people all over the world.

Lawrence L

We must certainly congratulate the editor of the World Correspondent as well as all others concerned in its publication, on the high standard typographically and otherwise, which it attained. Below we give an extract from the Feature Page entitled "In Appreciation," since it is of interest in showing how through coöperation such a project can be carried through.—Ed.

In Appreciation

We wish to say "thank you" to the following:

To The Christian Science Monitor for its Mail Bag column, which made possible the correspondence which resulted in this project.

To the instructor of printing at this Teachers College for giving permission to print this paper.

To the printing department for furnishing paper, ink, type, and halftones of the College free of charge.

To the English teacher of the Western Academy, who made sure our copy was correct as to good English and punctuation.

To the members of the high school printing class who worked extra hours in preparing this newspaper.

To our correspondents who found time to contribute to this publication. Several of our correspondents did not know of our plan to have a newspaper in time to write an article, but all have some contribution.

To the many others who contributed to the success of this enterprise.

Stamp Corner Queries and Answers

Query: Where may I obtain the Graf Zeppelin stamp mentioned in the last "Stamp Corner"?

Answer: A 50c Graf Zeppelin stamp has been approved by the Post Office Department and will be first placed on sale at New York City on Oct. 2 and at Chicago, Miami and Akron as soon after this date as distribution will permit and continue until after completion of the flight.

Postmasters at the four post offices will accept addressed covers from collectors for dispatch on the Graf Zeppelin between such points as desired, the covers to be accompanied by postal money order remittance for the value of the stamps desired. Covers for mailing from Friedrichshafen must reach the postmaster at New York not later than Oct. 4. Letters for the return flight to Germany should be sent to Chicago and Akron only.

Letters requiring foreign stamps should be sent to the Luftschiffbau Zeppelin, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York City, together with money order remittance for covers sent. The cost of covers to and from each port of call of the Graf Zeppelin (about 26 combinations) will be found on their descriptive tariff circular which they will send free.

* * *

Query: I understand that a special stamp is to be issued for the Byrd expedition. Will you tell me how I can obtain one of these stamps and if I can have a cover mailed from Little America?

Answer: Postmaster-General Farley has announced that a special three-cent stamp in commemoration of the Byrd antarctic expedition will be issued. This stamp will not be placed on sale at any post office for use on ordinary domestic mail, it being intended only for use at the Little America post office. Collectors desiring these stamps for collection purposes only may obtain them from the Philatelic Agent, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., at their face value, starting Oct. 9, 1933. Color of stamp is navy blue and of the same size and shape as the special delivery stamp.

Collectors desiring Little America cancellations may send the desired number of addressed covers under separate wrapper plainly marked "Byrd Antarctic Expedition, care of Postmaster, Norfolk, Virginia," in time to be received not later than Oct. 8, the date of sailing of the expedition from that port. These covers must be accompanied by a postal money order remittance of 53 cents for each cover, the money order to be made payable to the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, Norfolk, Virginia. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment. The Byrd Antarctic Expedition makes a charge of 50 cents for handling the cover.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Kathe M. (17), Hamburg, Germany—Wishes to correspond in German and English.

Olga S. (16), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma—Wishes correspondent in France, England or Mexico. Interested in art.

Betty P. (15), Toledo, Ohio—Wishes to correspond in French. Interested in sports and dogs.

Ethel B. (14), Elmhurst, Illinois—Wishes correspondent in Germany, France, Spain, India or Africa in exchange for pictures and information about World's Fair Exposition.

Elaine B. (14), Buffalo, New York—Interested in sports and piano.

Aileen A. (12), Salinas, California—Wishes to hear from girls in Scotland.

Margaret Alice L. (12), Youngstown, Ohio—Interested in sports and stamp collecting. Wishes some foreign correspondents.

Barbara E. (11), Denver, Colorado—From correspondents in Europe, Canada and America.

Over 20

Alida C., Orbost, Victoria, Australia—Interested in sports, reading, writing and gardening.

Mary Mae V., Benton Harbor, Michigan—From Pacific States. Interested in flowers and plants.

Dorothy W. R., Cleveland, Ohio—Interested in collecting postmarks, swimming, sports and music.

Walter K., Hamburg, Germany—Wishes to write in English and have correspondent answer in German.

Fred J. A., South Bend, Indiana—Especially interested to hear from foreign countries. Interested in stamp collecting.

DOES YOUR LEISURE LEAD TO.. RICHER LIVING

DO YOUR free hours bring you a large measure of enjoyment and refreshment? Or are they spent in unplanned amusement that vanishes away, leaving no trail of satisfaction and content behind? With invention putting machines into the home, the office, the factory and the road, our leisure hours have been gradually lengthening. Isn't it time to give serious thought to planning these hours so that they will fulfill for us some of our cherished plans for expressing our individuality?

To aid its readers in making their free time a real asset

The Christian Science Monitor

is publishing a series of 18 articles, Oct. 23 to Nov. 11, entitled

Investing Your Leisure

The series will begin with an article discussing the new leisure and telling how and why it has come to be permanent factor in modern life. You will then be conducted in the series over a large field of avocations and hobbies that may open up new possibilities of making your free time a greater asset.

Don't miss this opportunity of checking up on your leisure hours and finding ways of making them more pleasant and profitable.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Inclosed is 50c, for which please send me the series "Investing Your Leisure," appearing in the Monitor Oct. 23 to Nov. 11.

Name.....

Address.....

L-1

NUACE MOUNTING CORNERS

Stamp collectors and amateur photographers know NuAce Corners are best for mounting stamps, postcards, photos, etc. Three styles, "Regular" for cards, large snapshots, etc., and "Junior" for single stamps, blocks, small prints, etc., in 6 colors, 100 to the package; Gold and Silver, 80 to the package. The new "Transparent" style gives full vision, 80 to the package. Any style 10c a package at dealers or 5 and 10c stores; or send 10c for package and samples.

ACE ART COMPANY
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Big Seabury Guns Trained on McKee And Tammany Hall

Roosevelt's Silence Held Repudiation of McKee in New York Fight

By Wyona Dashwood
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 — Judge Samuel Seabury assumed leadership of the Fusion movement in New York today, firing the opening gun in a statement in which he accepted at their face value the repudiations by President Roosevelt and Postmaster-General James A. Farley that they are indorsing the proposal to "draft" Mr. Joseph V McKee as independent candidate for Mayor.

Judge Seabury struck hard at the McKee-for-Mayor movement, which has shrouded the campaign in a fog of political intrigue, and put responsibility for the situation squarely up to Mr. Edward J. Flynn, of the Bronx, third of the city's chief Democratic bosses, as "a new expedient to save the Tammany machine from certain Fusion defeat this year."

Challenges President

Simultaneously it was said in quarters that ought to be informed that Mr. McKee would announce his candidacy for Mayor under the Flynn sponsorship within the next few hours.

Judge Seabury discounted all reports that the McKee third party movement represented an effort to "save New York City for the Democracy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt," and asserted that only direct announcement by the President himself would reveal the McKee candidacy as anything save "an assistant Tammany ticket, the sole purpose of which could only be to divide the anti-Tammany vote and thus aid Tammany, which McKee has professed to oppose."

"It is perfectly evident that Tammany Hall is about to be defeated," Judge Seabury said. "The handwriting is on the wall and the old recreant leaders of Tammany Hall know that they will be required to let go their plunder and that they themselves are headed for exile. . . .

Charges Graft

"Tammany is not directed and influenced by Democrats, but by grafters. It assumes the livery of Democracy only to facilitate its grafting purposes. . . .

"Neither Farley, Flynn, McKee nor any one else can, in this critical moment in the life of the city, betray the interests of its people and get away with it. The people of New York City are ready to defeat both a Tammany ticket and an assistant Tammany ticket, even if it is headed by McKee.

"With all signs pointing to an overwhelming defeat, it is little less than a crime to attempt to divide the anti-Tammany forces. Flynn's purpose is plain. He has nominated one of the worst local tickets that has been offered to the electors of the Bronx in many years. He knows that in the present situation he cannot elect that ticket."

Flynn Seeks Power

"His purpose is to make an alliance with certain other district leaders and to nominate McKee for the purpose of pulling through his county ticket and dividing the anti-Tammany vote," Judge Seabury declared, "so that Mayor O'Brien, if reelected, will owe his allegiance to him rather than to Curry and McCooey. What difference will it make to the people of New York City if Flynn controls Tammany Hall rather than Curry and McCooey?"

Asks Support of Fusion

"The time has come for the people of New York City to persist in their determination to rid the city of Tammany and all of its odious crew. The way to do this is to get solidly behind Mr. LaGuardia and the whole Fusion ticket. If the people would succeed they must not be misled by attempts to divide the anti-Tammany vote, whoever may, directly or indirectly, assume to sponsor such attempts," he stated.

The woman vote is expected to contribute largely—if not decisively—to Fusion victory. A poll taken by the New York League of Women Voters at the Women's Arts and industries Exposition here carries significance. This showed Major LaGuardia leading with 260 votes, Mr. McKee second, with 172, Mayor O'Brien with 87, and Mr. Charles Solomon, Socialist, with 25.

Bob Emery to Teach B. U. Radio Course

On Monday evening, Oct. 2, at 7 o'clock, the Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters will open a new course for men and women. It will be a course pertaining to radio program production. Dean T. Lawrence Davis feels that this course will meet a long-felt want of people who have looked toward radio as a means of self-expression.

Dean Davis has chosen as instructor a veteran in New England radio circles, and one who is thoroughly acquainted with national radio activities: "Big Brother" Bob Emery. The first meeting will be held as an "open house" night. Dean Davis cordially invites anyone interested in radio production to be present. Actual instruction will begin the following week.

Monitor Radio Time Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-308m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Musical Varieties;	Mirth Parade	Skippy Sketch
5:15	Paul Ash's Band	soloists; orchestra	Phil Regan, tenor.	Hits and Encores:
5:30	Singing Lady	Songs and guitar.	All American Boy.	records; talks
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Puritan talk	Cosmopolitan Trio	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Air Queen; songs	The Evening Tat-	Reports; news	Hits and Encores
6:15	Happy Landings	tler; records; talks	Werrenrath songs	Rangers sketch
6:30	Reports; sports; talk	News; soloist	Football Reporter.	Organ recital
6:45	Lowell Thomas	Sports Feature	Merry-Go-Round	Charles Carlile
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Treasure Island	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Music Room
7:30	Rum and Stgum	Lum and Abner	Political talk	Dance program
7:45	Kay Fayre, songs	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	N. England Council
8:00	Captain Diamond's	Vallee Orchestra;	Boswell Sisters	Concert recital; vo-
8:15	Adventures; sketch	Bill Terry;	Joe Singin' Sam	calists; reader
8:30	Talk series	Cronin;	Bert Windy City Revue.	Organ recital
8:45	Malkin Conservatory	Lehr; Mary Small	NRA Speaker	Gallagher Band
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Anniversary	Salute; Mark Warnow
9:15	pioneer sketch	Show Boat; Win-	Walter Smith's	Reports; news.
9:30	Wayne King and his	ninger; Ross;	Band; Yankee	Dramatic Guild;
9:45	orchestra	comedy skit	Singers; soloists.	Poe story
10:00	Hands Across the	Paul Whiteman's	Jesse Crawford	Robison's Deep
10:15	Border; popular	Orchestra; Al Jol-	Street of Dreams.	River Orchestra
10:30	Platinum Syncopators.	son; Deems Tay-	Husing; soloists	Reports; news
10:45	News Flashes	lor; soloists	Football; reports	Gladys Rice; Co-
11:00	Reports; sports	E. B. Ridcout; news	Hughie Connor and	lumbia Sym. Orch.
11:15	NBC. Talk	Meroff Orchestra	his orchestra	News Service
11:30	United States Army	Jack Denny and	Charlie Davis and	
11:45	Band Concert	his orchestra	his orchestra	850kc-WHDH-361m
12:00	NBC dance music		CBS dance music	6.00 Monitor News.

Tomorrow's Features

11:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
2:45 WBZ, "Books and Authors," Edwin F. Edgett.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; speakers; orchestra.
6:15 WHDH, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:45 WAAB, H. V. Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:45 WBZ, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:45 WNAC, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 WBZ, Ethel Shutta, Waller O'Keefe, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WAAB, Recordings of Rachmaninoff's Concerto No. 2 in C, minor.
9:00 WNAC, Irvin S. Cobb; Park H. Davis; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris's Orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue; Roy Atwell; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; quartet; sister team; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, All America Football Show with Christy Walsh.
10:00 WEEI, The First Nighter sketch.
10:00 WAAB, NRA speaker: "National Recovery or National Disaster?"
10:30 WEEI, Lum and Abner's Old-Time Friday Night Sociable.
10:30 WAAB, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
10:45 WBZ, Floyd Gibbons, Headline Hunter.
10:45 WAAB, Howard Barlow conducting New World Symphony.

Cummings Begins Campaign to Disbar Crime's Attorneys

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—A campaign to disbar or prosecute attorneys with definite underworld connections has been started by the Department of Justice. It is being conducted in connection with the Federal Government's war upon racketeers and kidnapers.

This was disclosed authoritatively yesterday after the department announced recovery of more than $73,000 of the Urschel ransom money in Texas.

Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, was described as irate at the activities of such attorneys, particularly those who accept retainers from criminals for definite periods of time. These retainers are given, it was explained, for the protection of the criminals' legal interests in whatver may occur.

The department was said to be eager to bring criminal proceedings against such attorneys or if this is impracticable, to institute disbarment proceedings.

Kidnap Threats Hold Two

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 27 (AP)—District Attorney Frank H. Coyne announced today that he would hold for prosecution in Westchester County two persons under arrest in connection with threats to kidnap the former Helen Batcheller, niece of a Morgan banking house partner. The prisoners are Nicolina Caroline de Palma, a registered nurse, and James Medley, former gasoline station attendant.

Coyne said he would go before a Westchester County grand jury tomorrow to present evidence in an attempt to obtain an indictment charging blackmail. He said a conviction for blackmail would carry a maximum sentence of 15 years, and inasmuch as there were five threatening letters demanding $10,000, there was a possibility that each prisoner, if convicted, would face a maximum sentence of 75 years.

The threatening letters were received by Franklin A. Batcheller, Yonkers resident, during preparations for a society church wedding for his daughter to John K. Dougherty. Federal agents and police were notified and as a result of the threats the wedding plans were changed and a quiet home ceremony was held with Department of Justice agents present.

Police Officer Convicted

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP)—The tables were reversed in Chicago today as a suspended police officer stood convicted of shooting a gangster. The verdict finding former Detective Sergeant Harry Lang guilty of assault with a deadly weapon upon Frank Nitti, once associated with the Capone gang and listed by police as a "public enemy," was returned by a jury last night.

It carries with it sentence in the house of correction up to one year or a fine of from $25 to $1000 or both, but sentence will not be passed by Judge Thomas J. Lynch before Oct. 17, the date set for defense motion for a new trial.

Kelly Confesses

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Mr. W. A. Rorer, Department of Justice agent, announced last night that George "Machine Gun" Kelly had confessed in Memphis, Tenn., to the $200,000 kidnaping of wealthy oil man Charles F. Urschel.

Kelly, who was captured Tuesday with his wife, waived extradition and will be returned, probably by airplane under heavy guard, to Oklahoma City to be tried for the abduction.

Narcotics Are Seized

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 28 (AP)—Three men and two women were jailed by Department of Justice operatives and police today after a raid on a North Minneapolis narcotic cure institution on an underworld tip that men wanted in the Charles F. Urschel and John (Jake the Barber) Factor kidnapings were hiding there. A satchel full of narcotics and hypodermic syringes, two rifles and an automatic pistol were seized.

Dollfuss Affirms Austria's Demand For Independence

Cheers Welcome Chancellor at Geneva—Plan for Liberia Outlined

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 28 — Urging the necessity of Austria's economic consolidation, mainly by carrying out recommendations of the Stresa conference and by closer economic coöperation with other states, Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, in a remarkably moderate speech, expressed Austria's firm determination to maintain an independent existence. Loud and prolonged cheers, in which only the Germans did not partake welcomed Dr. Dollfuss when he mounted the rostrum to deliver his brief speech.

Liberian affairs suddenly took the center of the Assembly stage, when it was announced that the British and American Governments are ready to resume full diplomatic relations with the only African republic if it amnesties political prisoners and accepts the plan of assistance prepared by the League committee.

In a joint note, the text whereof was communicated to League members here, the two great powers express the conviction that the League plan will enable Liberia to solve the financial, economic and social problems which led to the appointment of the committee of inquiry. They warn Liberia that the opportunity of getting help is not likely to recur.

In reply Liberia says the plan is being carefully studied. League circles believe acceptance will be forthcoming during the present Assembly session.

The League inquiry was instituted following reports of slavery in the interior of Liberia and of grave financial irregularities in various directions. The revelations were followed by the resignation of the president, Mr. Charles D. B. King. He was succeeded by Mr. Edwin Barclay who is still in office.

It is understood that the League assistance plan involves appointment of a controller and a number of assistants. It was proposed that the controller should be an American, in view of Liberia's indebtedness to the American Finance Corporation. The Liberian Government, however, considers that the controller should be a citizen of a country which has no financial interest in Liberia and has no contiguous African possession.

Arms Convention First Step, London Spokesman Says

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 27—Representatives of the greater states are endeavoring to prepare the way to bring the draft disarmament convention, which has already been adopted as the governing scheme by the whole Disarmament Conference, into a form which best suits the present situation, declared Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, in an address to the plenary session of the League Assembly today.

The optimistic tone in which Sir John referred to the conversations and consultations, and what is actively proceeding between the statesmen gathered at Geneva, gave the impression that some definite progress has been made, and that the negotiations, despite their extreme difficulty and complicated nature, are proceeding as well as can be expected in the circumstances.

The work, Sir John declared, is being pursued with the greatest earnestness and with the conviction that the first overriding purpose to be achieved is to get a disarmament convention. Disarmament will be reached by stages.

"The first stage duly observed would be an immense contribution to the creation of greater confidence, during which substantial and agreed disarmament, the measure of which would be defined in the convention itself, would be realized," the British spokesman continued. A disarmament agreement, would, moreover, give an impetus to the economic recovery which could not be achieved without political amelioration, he added.

Sir John paid a warm tribute to the United States, saying that members of the League rejoiced at seeing the friendly coöperation given by the United States in many efforts of general world concern, such as the Disarmament Conference.

Students March Out And Surprise Ash Men

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 28 (AP)—The ash men forgot that summer was over and that school was in session.

So today—following their summer procedure—they rang the fire alarm at Central High School to announce their arrival to Mr. Charles Poland, superintendent of the building. Two hundred students abandoned their studies and marched outdoors. They marched right back to their books after the flustered ash men explained to school officials.

Defer Central Power Dividends

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—Due to declining earnings, directors of the Central Power Company, a unit of the Middle West Utilities System, have deferred payment of dividends due Oct. 16 on the 6 per cent and 7 per cent cumulative preferred stocks. In previous quarter company paid only one-half of the regular quarterly dividends on these stocks.

Machine Tool Trade Quiet

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—American Machinist reports that the drop in orders for machine tools and heavy equipment this month has been disappointing. "One bright spot in the general gloom," it adds, "is the rush of business in the textile and knitting machine plants, some of which are booked solid well into next year."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SANATORIUMS

THE GLENMONT HOME, INC. — A non-profit corporation. Rates $10 to $25 per week. a few rooms for non-paying guests. also overnight guests. 91 Miami Ave., Columbus, Ohio

AGENTS WANTED

LIBERAL commission paid agents selling Manacea, a manicure preparation which softens cuticle and eliminates hangnails. Sells 50c a jar. For information address P. O. Box 697, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENCIES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors; guest assortment 21 folders; also gift wrappings, every day boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg, S-25, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Delward Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

RESPONSIBLE broker-distributor, well established with grocery trade, desires to add another quality line for exclusive northwest distribution; good connections for national distribution if desired. Adress O-1, 610 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS with greetings by Minny M. H. Ayers, author of "What Manner of Love"; low prices and good commissions; send for free sample book and sales kit. ROBT. F. STONE CO. Inc., 224 High St., Cleveland, Ohio.

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olcvnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery, direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-38, Watertown, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PLANT engineer, 23 years' experience, mechanical, structural and industrial, last 9 years plant engineer with air-conditioning, refrigeration and management; can go anywhere. C. C. HUNTER, 567 Riverside Avenue, Elmira, New York.

BOOK MARKERS

PROSE WORKS or TEXT BOOKS, all sizes, thumb notched; no weekly changes; permanent; TEXT BOOK indexed mailed on 3 days' free trial. RAPID PAGE FINDER, 7744 Dale, St. Louis, Mo.

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INDEXING of Prose Works, Bibles, Textbook. Concordances and all books of reference; also gold lettering. D. T. S. DENISON. 117 E 14th Street, New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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1240 and 1563 Beacon St. Carefully restricted buildings, conveniently planned apartments of 5-7 rooms, completely redecorated, electric refrigeration; $80-$100. E. K. & H. NEWHALL, 79 Milk Street, Boston. Liberty 7414.

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824 Beacon St., at new subway entrance, second floor, large living room, open fireplace, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigeration; quiet building; $40. Tel. Long 2289.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartments, every convenience; wonderful mountain views; Grove Park, near Country Club. OWNER, 15 Golf St., Asheville, N. C.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Well supervised bldg.; restricted to sedate people; quietness assured; elevator; 1-2-3-room suites, $25 to $50; will renovate to suit, 38 Hemenway St., cor. Norway.

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished or unfurnished, 3 rooms, bath, heat, electricity supplied; reasonable. KUNZ, 21 Stark Pl. Lyn 2997.

NEW YORK CITY, 44 West 77th St., apt. 14-E—Exceptional apartment, newly decorated, every improvement, preferably unfurnished, 8 rooms, 3 baths, extra maid's rooms if necessary; attractive stairway to second living room or studio or music room in tower; open fire, all sunshine, small conservatory; broad street opposite museum, extensive view of park; seen any time; right price for right tenant.

NEW YORK CITY—6-room apartment in 2-family house, all improvements, with or without garage. Tel. Kingsbridge 6-2033. 123 West 197th St., Bronx

PHILADELPHIA, 210 North 36th St.—2 large unfurnished rooms, bath, kitchenette; newly decorated; storeroom, electric refrigerator; also furnished bachelor apartment 2 rooms and bath.

To carefully selected tenants

7-8 rooms, 55 Ashford St., $55-$90; 6 rooms, sun parlor, 15 Gardner St., $50-$55; completely modernized, heated, electric refrigeration. F. K. & H. NEWHALL, 79 Milk St., Boston. Liberty 7414.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.—Heated, furnished apartment, private bath, complete kitchen, living room, bedroom, telephone; $30 month to permanent couple. 410 Bird Ave., Lincoln 9088.

WILL sublet 4-room furnished apartment on Clearway St., indefinite period; rent reasonable. SEAWMUT REALTY, 24A Clearway St., Boston.

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N. Y. C., 270 Seaman Ave. (West 218th)—New elevator, hall service, electric refrigeration, dining alcove, large, light rooms; overlooking Hudson River, Harlem River, Baker Field; 3-4-5 rooms; reasonable rent; both subways.

FOR SALE OR RENT

LARGE 9-room residence, also 12 bungalows, 325 feet, private beach at Bayville, Long Island; good business investment; prices reasonable. Write H. B. DEAM, Box 412, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.

Local Classified Advertising

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1st Floor — Living room, dining room, sun room, pantry, kitchen, laundry adjoining, maid's dining room, lavatory, open porch.

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Tel. Greenwich 510

NICHOLS, CONN.—Nearly new house for sale; living room 17x29, dining room, completely equipped kitchen, 4 bedrooms, place for maid's room, fireplace, oil burner, incinerator, electric range, attached 2-car heated garage; over an acre of land. MR. B. W. NICHOLAS, 2910 Nichols Ave., Nichols, Bridgeport, Conn.

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PRACTITIONER'S office, Little Bldg., Boston, available 1 to 3 days a week; terms attractive. Box R-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTITIONER'S office, morning hours, reasonable rental; Grand Central district, 350 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. (Room 1012). Tel. Van. 3-9199.

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DRESS store, excellent location, seeks party open Lingerie Hosiery Department. THE 3 BEARS, 551 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 41 Park St.—Rooms, one with private bath; home cooking; garage. Telephone LONg. 8737. MRS. STRATTON.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Take few paying guests in fine home; large, comfortable rooms; excellent food, enjoyable surroundings. 50 Hemilton Ave. Tel. N. R. 1266.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1314 Park Rd.—Rooms, board; convenient location; permanent, scientists; near Christian Science church. Phone Columbia 0682.

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BALTIMORE, MD.—Practitioner's office, with or without living quarters; cooking gas and electricity; $30 and $35 per month. 839-841 Park Ave., near Third Church.

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N. Y. C., 148 East 27th St.—Two rooms, single-double; ample closet space; kitchen optional. WRIGHT, Bogardus 4-8323.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary
Boston, September 26, 1933.

Whereas notice has been received at this office from the Police Commissioner for the City of Boston that The Armory Athletic & Social Association, an organization chartered September 5, 1907 under the provisions of chapter 125 of the Revised Laws, and located at time of incorporation on Irvington Street, Boston, Mass., has changed its location to 216 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass., without obtaining written consent therefor from said Police Commissioner for the City of Boston:

Now, therefore, by authority of section 26 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, I declare the charter of said organization to be void, and give notice that said corporation is void and of no further effect.

F. W. COOK
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Never Failing Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Ill.

A CERTAIN young man was to be graduated at one of the larger universities last June, but there was considerable speculation whether the boy's mother would be able to attend the commencement exercises. How the widow had kept her son in college these four years had seemed nothing short of a triumph of loving sacrifice; but how could she manage this extra expense?

The mother and son, not knowing how the commencement visit was to be financed, were wasting no anxiety about the possibility that the feat would not be accomplished. Was it not right that she should attend? Every need for the four years had looked large in the distance, but always was met, though sometimes it had seemed to come only in the very nick of time, and then rarely in the way they had expected the supply. So the letters between the mother and son had been very hopeful and would have amazed their speculating friends and neighbors could they have read them.

A few days before commencement week, the neighbors saw packages delivered at the mother's door. Work had seemed scarcer than usual, the son's needs, necessarily more, so how could the mother be making the extensive purchases as evidenced by the postman?

That evening the mother invited two of her closest neighbors to see her, asking them to look over her "commencement toggery." The neighbors gasped in astonishment, for on the bed lay a complete wardrobe including a traveling suit, a dinner gown, an afternoon frock, two hats, and all necessary accessories. Protruding from an envelope was a ticket to the university city, together with a crisp bill of a large denomination. The mother's eyes twinkled as she watched her neighbors' astonishment.

"Just returns from an investment," she assured them, recalling an incident of some months before when she had taken into her home a strange young woman who had met with an automobile mishap, whom she had taken care of until able to resume her journey.

The neighbors well recalled the circumstance, for they had heartily opposed it at the time, insisting that the widow was running a great risk taking a stranger into her home.

The widow had accepted the most nominal remuneration, merely expense money, though the visitor had insisted upon her taking more. These gifts had come as a token of appreciation. It not only made the commencement visit possible, but allayed all its attendant financial worries.

The neighbors thought it "a piece of luck." The mother and son knew it as the natural working out of a law of kindness.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bath Sets

The most profitable vocation I ever had was making bath sets. I purchased plain white bath towels and bath cloths and trimmed them in tatting of different colors. These sets in shades to harmonize with the color scheme of bathrooms made lovely gifts. Mrs. Elizabeth D.

Orchestra Work

When it became necessary for a boy, a junior in high school, to add some money to the depleted family income, he decided to organize an orchestra. The young man played several instruments well, having had several years' experience in the school orchestra and band.

He found five boys who were good musicians to work with him, and the six worked together to get the garage ready for a practice room. Before long, the orchestra was ready for engagements; and several dinner parties and small dances were made more pleasant by their excellent music.

This orchestra has continued to function during the junior and senior years of these boys and has furnished all the money each has needed for clothing and school expenses. Mrs. E. H. H.

What They Say

Prison Reform

"We should ever keep in view the fact that the great majority of those in prison are eventually to be returned to liberty, and that torturing them causes them to be more antisocial than they were before."—*W. F. Nickle, former Attorney-General of Ontario.*

A Partnership

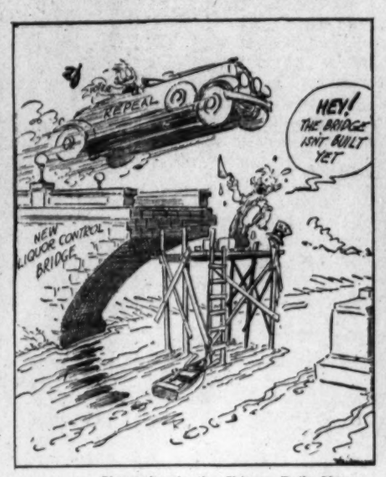
"It will bring no good to the disabled to impose an unjust and heavy strain on the Federal Treasury, because the welfare of the veterans and the welfare of our nation are inseparably entwined." — *Louis A. Johnson, National Commander of the American Legion.*

Clear Thinking

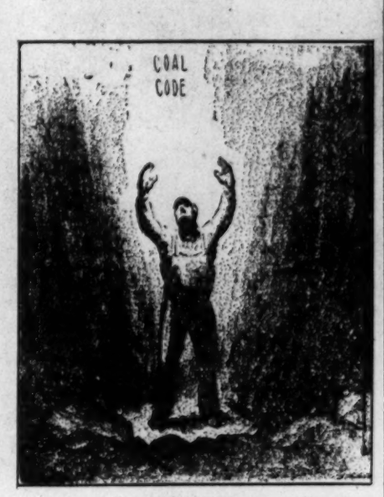
"The homespun citizen who flounders about among big subjects is as much an enemy to peace as imperialistic governments." — *Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president, Mount Holyoke College.*

Cartoons of the Week

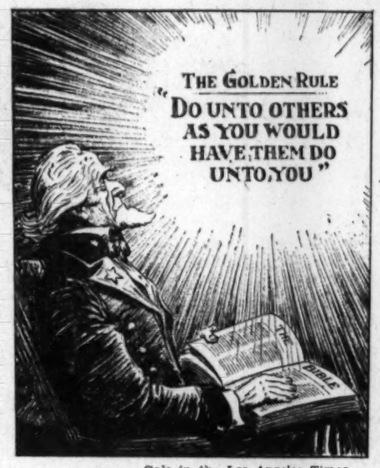
Ding in the Arkansas Gazette
The Real NRA Parade



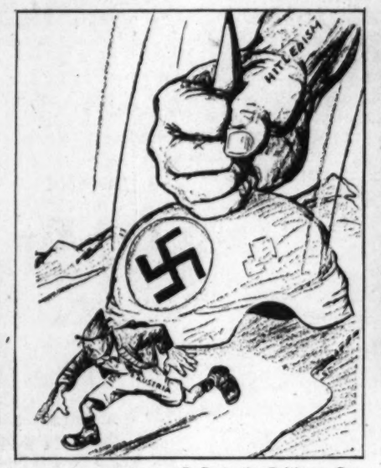
Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News
Not Stopped for Anything



Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Out of Darkness



Gale in the Los Angeles Times
The Code of the Ages!



Duffy in the Baltimore Sun
Not Trapped—YET!

Talburt in the Baltimore Post
Unfinished Business

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

151

Yesterday said the boy yes I believe it was yesterday it was my good fortune to be a witness of what I believe you will in the main agree was a rather interesting and noteworthy incident. A girl was made the recipient of a large box of candy by a man whose dog sometime before had been rescued by her

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements)

Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: Now that bicycles are popular, maybe this country is drifting toward two bicycles for every family.

Toledo Blade: For every baseball hero there are eight other men on the team.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHEN you have shut your doors, and darkened your room, remember never to say that you are alone, for you are not alone; but God is within, and your genius is within,—and what need have they of light to see what you are doing?

—EPICTETUS

In Lighter Vein

Very Likely

"Do you have running water in your summer cottage?"

"I shouldn't be surprised. I let my husband lock it up this year."

Warning

The ardent young suitor had popped the all-important question. Father seemed satisfied, and had accepted him as a prospective son-in-law.

"Of course, sir," said the young man, with great enthusiasm, "I don't expect to be always idle."

Father grimaced.

"You won't, my boy, you won't," he replied in a tense whisper; "my daughter's like her mother."

—*Answers.*

Enough Said

Casting Director: "Can you act?"

Extra: "Can I act? Why, man, I used to be a professional wrestler!"

The Duck Business

"So you run a duck farm. Business picking up?"

"No; picking down."

Libel

"Look here," the poet gasped to the editor. "I wrote a poem about my little boy, and began the verse with the words, 'My son, my pigmy counterpart.'"

"Yes," replied the editor.

The poet drew a paper from his pocket. "Read," he blazed. "See what your compositor has done."

The editor read: "My son, my pig, my counterpart."—*Pearson's.*

Humorist

Mistress: "Your young man is very quiet, Mary. We never hear a sound of him when he's in the kitchen."

Maid: "Well, ma'am, I 'aven't known 'im very long, and so far 'e does nothing but sit and eat all the evening!"

Frank

Employer (to tardy office boy): "What's your excuse for being late this time?"

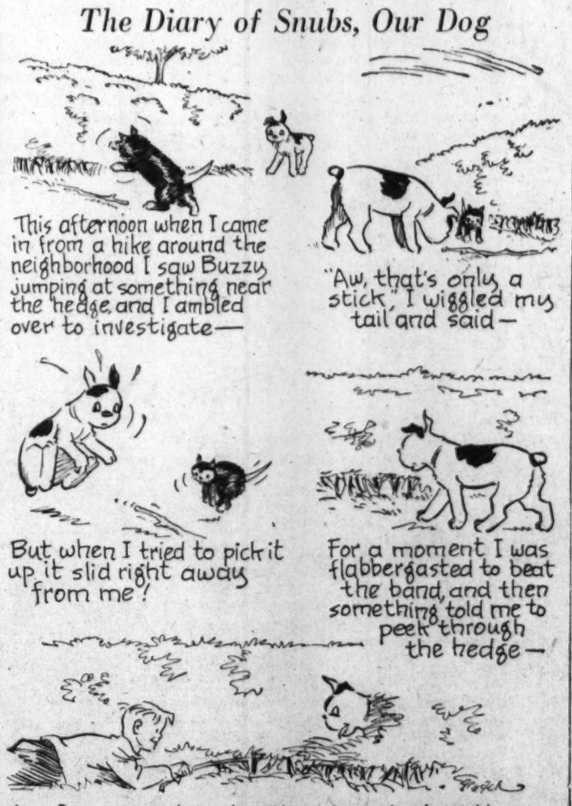
The Boy: "Stop me if you've heard this one."—*Pearson's.*

Quitting Time

"So that stout woman is deserting her political party."

"Yes; she says she's against expansion under any consideration."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This afternoon when I came in from a hike around the neighborhood I saw Buzzy jumping at something near the hedge and I ambled over to investigate—
"Aw, that's only a stick," I wiggled my tail and said—
But when I tried to pick it up it slid right away from me!
For a moment I was flabbergasted to beat the band, and then something told me to peek through the hedge—
And I did and there lay the Boss at the other end of the stick—the big tease!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Women Police

Women are accepted on Peiping's police force. The applicant must be between 19 and 31, single, and must not have served a prison sentence of more than one year.

Turkey and Cranberries

Before the coming of the white man to America, the Indians had eaten dried and powdered cranberries with wild turkey. And the cranberry has been habitually associated with turkey at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's dinners since early pioneer days.

Light by Wind!

The wind furnishes light for the room of R T. Marquis, a youth living near Abernathy, Texas. A 32-candlepower lamp uses electricity furnished by a radio battery, which is charged by a generator driven by a windmotor on the roof.

Chain Stores

Approximately one in every ten retail stores in the United States is a chain store—the latter type doing twice as much business as the average individual store.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Every last" (Miss S. F. M.)—The correspondent submits the following sentence from a certain well-known newspaper:

> The picture, taken from the air, shows how easy it is for a flier to get every last detail of a project of this kind.

She adds:

> Can't we do something about "every last"? The expression seems to have spread very generally over the country. Can there be more than one last detail? I trow not. We read that bread lines want every last man fed, and that the Administration wants to get every last man at work. I should like to get every last use of the phrase abolished!

Not quite so bad grammatically, but along the same line, is "each and every." Aren't you very tired of each and every? It's each and every this, and each and every that. "Each" is strong, and "every" is strong—used alone; the combination seems weak. "Let us lay aside each and every weight." Certainly, that is no improvement.

We agree without reservations. There seems nothing left to be said. Many thanks.

Contrariety (J. A. V.)—The correspondent writes:

> Here is a word whose pronunciation I had to look up; and I thought you might like to draw attention to it.

We are thankful that we have no more than two or three occasions a year to use this word, for the pronunciation has the flavor of pedantry. However, if one must use it (to indicate a state or quality of being contrary, or an inconsistency or discrepancy), one should sound it with principal stress on the third syllable, *kon-tra-rī-e-ty* (*o* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* long, *e* "quick-long"; secondary stress on first syllable).

"Here is a word whose pronunciation" (J. A. V.)—Although "whose" is the correct possessive of "which," as well as of "who," purists urge caution when the reference is to inanimate things; they would recommend: "Here is a word the pronunciation of which . . ." The courageous Mr. Fowler (Modern English Usage") says:

> In the starch that stiffens English style, one of the most effective ingredients is the rule that "whose" shall refer only to persons. To ask a man to write flexible English, but forbid him "whose" as a relative pronoun of the inanimate, is like sending a soldier on active service, and insisting that his tunic collar shall be tight and high. . . .
>
> Let us, in the name of common sense, prohibit the prohibition of "whose" inanimate. Good writing is surely difficult enough without the forbidding of things that have historical grammar, and present intelligibility, and obvious convenience, on their side; and lack only —starch.

Amen!

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom of the Ages

Self-sacrifice lies at the door of all great usefulness.

To live is to triumph continually. —*Amiel.*

There is no duty so much underestimated as the duty of being happy. By being happy we sow anonymous benefits upon the world which remain unknown even to ourselves. A happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five pound note. He or she is a radiating focus of good will, and their entrance into a room is as though another candle had been lighted.—*Robert L. Stevenson.*

Ignorance is not such a mark of inferiority as unwillingness to learn

Tell me your associates and I will tell you what you are; tell me what you busy yourself about, and I will tell you what may be expected of you.—*Goethe.*

All Nature

Yellow Wood

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

YELLOW WOOD, like the smoke tree, honey locust, and Judas tree, is a member of the bean family.

Its white flowers, hanging in long, nodding clusters, resemble sweet peas, and have a fragrance that few other small trees can boast. The blossoms appear from the middle of June to early July, and do their share toward keeping the bees happy.

By the middle of August the fruit is fully developed, and in early September the beanlike seeds, in typical leguminous pods, are matured and ready to fall.

The tree is a native of the southern United States, with three other varieties known in the world (two in western China and one in Japan). The American variety is a popular, though rare, tree among nurseries; and this accounts for its limited planting along the eastern seaboard as far north as New England, and in southern and western Europe.

Its wood is heavy and very hard, and it has a satin-like smoothness when finished. The heartwood is bright yellow, turning to light brown upon exposure; the sapwood is nearly white. A clear yellow dye is obtained from the sap; and the wood is useful for gunstocks, some forms of cabinet making, and for firewood.

The trees attain heights of 50 to 60 feet, the trunks sometimes reaching four feet in diameter.

Virgilia is the common garden name by which all nurseries list it, while the Latin name of *Cladrastis* refers to the "brittle branches."

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LUNCHEON 50c-75c DINNER 85c-$1
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Handsome surroundings.
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Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

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Luncheon 50c Dinner 70c and 85c

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Intervention in Cuba

THE all-important question of United States intervention in Cuba has been answered in two ways by the American Government. On the one hand the President and his Secretary of State deny any desire or intention to intervene. On the other hand, the Navy Department has just announced that the commanding officers of American naval vessels in Cuban waters may intervene at their own discretion to save American lives.

Thus unfortunately the way is paved for a number of isolated cases of intervention with dire possibilities. Naval officers are naval officers, they are neither diplomats nor members of the State Department; their concern is not with long-run diplomatic policies of the United States but with the performance of their directed duty, but now in a delicate situation where well-meaning but ill-advised acts can impair Latin-American relations they are made free to act without responsibility. Surely Americans remember the untoward results of such a policy by the Japanese at Shanghai.

This order, which will displease Cubans and Latin Americans alike, is a surprising turn because Ambassador Sumner Welles had reported that conditions were improving, and Mr. A. A. Berle, a member of the "brain trust" recently sent to Cuba by President Roosevelt, returned announcing a condition of "passive anarchy" in Cuba but expressing his belief that the Cubans have been relatively moderate and quiet in these trying days.

Cubans themselves declare that if American lives are in danger it is because of the very presence of the battleships and their effect on anti-American sentiment. Thus the American naval commanders are in the awkward position of having to be ready to protect American lives from dangers which have materialized more because of the American show of force than because of any unusual disturbance in these revolutionary times.

This is one of the most unfortunate characteristics of intervention, it always begets more intervention and other by-products which are, as the Spaniards put it, *contraproducente*—that is, boomerangs which not only fail to accomplish their aim but create new problems for the intervening power. Cuba has suffered from active and passive forms of intervention from the beginning of its independent life and the present American administration has declared itself desirous of avoiding direct intervention. It has not, however, seen as yet that the passive forms are just as harmful.

If anything is clear in these troubled days of Cuba it is that even the threat or possibility of intervention is harmful to the prestige of the United States and retards the permanent solution of the Cuban problem. Much of what is called Communism in Cuba today is anti-imperialism and anti-Americanism gone wild over the well-intentioned but inappropriate activities of Americans in Cuba and Cuban waters.

The reactions of Cubans and of Latin Americans must make it clear that the United States needs rigidly to avoid all forms of intervention in Cuban affairs if it would continue to make progress in cultivating friendly relations with the Latin-American world.

Unless the lives of foreigners are actually threatened by internal conditions of lawlessness, there appears to be no justification for even considering the possibility of intervening. Every period of radical social transformation brings chaos and disorder, often long drawn out, and in the case of Cuba it is natural to expect more than ordinary disorder. Besides the internal questions there are a number of international complications which must be solved before Cuba can begin to put her house in order. Cuba has problems that will baffle her leaders for months and years to come. Intelligent Cubans are not asking too much when they demand an opportunity to work these out alone.

No nation likes interference from abroad. Usually no other people can understand the problems of another people as well as the natives themselves. Those who intervene are generally soldiers, not statesmen. In the interest of inter-American friendship and of Cuba itself, the United States would do well to let Cuba for once be truly "libre."

When Trades Unions Unite

HISTORY has had some lessons to teach the members of the great trades unions in Britain, and experience has taught them to recognize certain danger signals warning them to look carefully before they act. Such a danger signal scores of thousands of railwaymen see in the proposal for amalgamation of the National Union of Railwaymen with the Transport and General Workers.

It might seem obvious that these two powerful organizations should unite. Railway companies employ large numbers of drivers of road vehicles. Again, the same undertaking in the London area runs electric railways, trams and omnibuses. A similar situation exists for canal and dock workers. There is obviously a strong case from the trade unionist point of view of bringing all these men into a single combination.

But certain practical difficulties are immediate, and certain dangers which, as has been proved in the past, have threatened unions, industries and even the safety of the nation.

As to the practical difficulties, the Transport and General Workers' Union is a vast composite organization of about 200 federated unions, which include not merely road transport workers, but dockers, seamen, stevedores, agricultural workers and many classes of general laborers. Some are highly skilled, some hardly skilled at all, some have a strong capacity for corporate action, some next to none. That proud and powerfully organized body of men, the National Union of Railwaymen, whose crafts are easily classified, and whose privileges are fully respected by the employers, may well shrink from amalgamation with a vast motley assortment of workers of 200 types and 200 separate interests.

But deeper problems are involved. The railwaymen cannot forget that in 1914 an ambitious alliance was formed known as the "Triple Alliance," between the three key unions of Great Britain—the railwaymen, the transport workers and the coal miners—and that in 1921 that alliance was put to the test and, happily for the country, broke down under it.

That was five years before the famous general strike. The incident showed that such amalgamations of interests, which were not identical, might precipitate conflicts national in their scope. There are many possibilities of grave danger under such a combination as is now proposed. The members scent the possibility of a vast conflict involving their union and the whole country for some dispute not their own. That is why their delegate conference has just refused to take a decision which would commit them too far, and has contented itself with appointing a committee to "consider" the circumstances which have produced the difficulties of organization within the industry.

An Abiding Benefit

THE unwritten intention of the Administration's $3,300,000,000 construction program for the United States apparently is dovetailing so neatly with its written provisions that it is difficult to judge where economic aid ends and social benefit begins.

Obviously the program was not drawn up merely to spread hundreds of millions of dollars as mere stop-gaps against unemployment, but rather to so disburse these funds that out of the public works thus facilitated abiding benefits should accrue.

As news from the reconstruction front pours in, it is encouraging to note among the general allotments one item which lends itself with peculiar felicity to the unwritten purposes of the recovery act. Low-cost housing projects to date have called for total allotments of about $13,000,000, including a grant of more than $8,000,000 for housing construction in New York City.

This is a step in the right direction, furnishing as it will employment for many hundreds and ultimating in monthly rentals of around $11 a room for most pleasant apartments. But a further step is needed to induce the blue bird of reconstruction to bring hope to many a caged city dweller.

In every major city in the United States there are unlovely fester spots of society, where human beings—some from degraded choice, some from unhappy necessity—exist under conditions which many an animal would find repellent. Among these surroundings hope all too often is submerged, ambition deadened, self-respect stolen, civic consciousness debased, and crime engendered.

That many individuals have risen above such sordid surroundings into honorable careers speaks not for the slums, but, on the contrary, for man's ability to achieve. That in improved environments right ambition would more often bear fruit and wrong intentions more often be righted, is a truism long taught by sociologists.

Now, it seems, America has an opportunity wherein the righting of social wrongs and of economic maladjustment may be accomplished to some extent by a single stroke, for housing experts have declared that demolition of every dwelling unfit for habitation would put America on the way to recovery. Therefore, the further step, from low-priced housing to slum clearance, assumes the nature of wise economy as well as a civic duty.

There are obstacles in the way, but these should not confuse the issue. To a proposal so obviously right as the elimination of city squalor there is but one logical response: "It shall be done."

Therefore the drafting of legislation to set up state or municipal control of private limited dividend corporations (already accomplished in several commonwealths); the enlisting of capital, and the building up of civic enthusiasm for the task to the point where action is demanded, are the immediate steps indicated.

The Conscientious Objector

ALBERT EINSTEIN'S rebuke to conscientious objectors, coming after the letter by the King of the Belgians on the same subject, naturally has aroused considerable debate. In essence he declares that individual refusal of military service in countries conceivably menaced by outside aggression can only facilitate violent enterprises, and render helpless, because divided, those nations which are most desirous of peace.

The idea of conscientious objection has made progress in many countries. Even in Great Britain young men of the universities have passed resolutions declaring their intention of refusing to take up arms to defend King and country; and the subsequent correspondence in the newspapers sufficiently indicated the prevalence of the view that war might be rendered impossible if men refused to serve. In France a number of cases have been dealt with by the courts; and large bodies of those who are most closely associated with the education of the young have advocated individual refusal to participate in the defense of the nation.

Now it is obvious that a distinction is not always drawn between the making of war and the resistance to an attack. If men everywhere were resolved on peace they could make warfare impossible. But a question arises whether it is desirable or even possible for a relatively small number of persons in a limited number of countries to defy the general opinion that it is a duty to resist invasion. Logically this conception of conscientious objection must lead to the complete and immediate surrender of the most enlightened and pacific countries to forces which are reactionary and belligerent.

Certainly no more difficult problem could be presented to the individual. It may be that he is not in accord with the policy of his nation. It may be that he genuinely believes in a higher duty than that of obeying the duly accredited authorities. Yet the distinction between the bad citizen who shirks his civic responsibilities and the good citizen who is moved only by the dictates of a noble humanity is exceedingly hard to draw. In present conditions, while war is to be abhorred, it is scarcely feasible to permit the individual to decide whether his country is in danger, whether his country should lay down its arms before a conquering army.

Just as disarmament can be effected only by international accords, and not by the initiative, which may prove to be imprudent, of a particular nation, so the establishment of peace is not a matter of particular judgment, but must be national and indeed international in its operation.

More than ever must all men of good will work to fortify the institutions of peace. They must, within their own countries and outside of them, band themselves together to declare that they will take no step which will lead to war, and will take many steps which will lead to peace.

It is often asked whether those who loudly intimate their resolve to stand aside from the defence of their country, though it be unjustly attacked, would in fact take up an individual position. Probably most of them would not; probably most of them would rally to their country were it the victim of aggression. But in the meantime, in the view of such an undoubted pacifist as Einstein, they can only encourage bellicosity among those who may be awaiting a propitious moment for attack.

The problem is a social problem rather than an individual problem. It is one whose solution can only be found by coöperative action of a constructive character. It is not in the disintegration of the nation, but in the integration of mankind, that the remedy for war can be discovered.

The Casual Day

Fall

The air is flaked with gold, spangled with movement,
With facets of sun and darting shadows a-quiver.
Out from the bank a minnow's mile there courses
A fleet of yellow leaves upon the river.

A gentleman in Indiana a few days ago received a post card which had been mailed to him twenty-three years ago. The card was in perfect condition, even the writing in pencil being legible; no wonder Americans are proud of their postal system.

* * *

Of course, we do not know whether the mailing of the card was intrusted to a husband. But if it was, and if he fulfilled the trust, we hope for his sake that the post mark also is still clear.

A Casual Outline of Everything

Introductory Preface

This *Outline* is intended for interested readers. But others will be allowed to share its benefits. The author is not only tolerant, as became evident in an earlier chapter; we are also charitable.

* * *

So, no matter how much readers may dislike the *Outline*, they are hereby permitted to feel free to enjoy it.

* * *

But it should be observed that the purpose of this work is to spread erudition rather than entertainment. If we can't be helpful we refuse to be amusing, or even both. But it has been said it takes both the reader and the writer to make a great book. If our readers aren't great . . .

* * *

Now if the person who buys, borrows, or otherwise acquires the *Outline of Everything*, doesn't know more or less than when he started to read it, he should go back to the beginning, start over again, and try to learn or to forget something as he goes along.

* * *

For a person who has learned nothing and forgotten nothing should not imagine he will be mistaken for a Bourbon when he is merely a bore.

* * *

The reader's interest should not, then, center on the inevitably entertaining qualities of this *Outline*, but on the question of why he reads it at all. The author is working on a similar problem from the writing angle.

Derzhi Rustah,
Calcutta,
Bengal.

Most Very Worthy Casual Day Sahib:

The humble pen of your obedient and most efficient servant presents my favorable application. The Sahib's name is all-same mine, and with extreme satisfaction, would offer myself as most unworthy Editor pending the Sahib's vacation.

Awaiting most good reply.

Your obedient and capable servant,
KASU ALI DEY.
Babu Clerk. Failed B. A.

P. S.—Thanking you for favorable offer of salary in rupees.

* * *

Kasu Ali Dey's kind offer is received with thanks. But there are obstacles to our acceptance of it. He evidently is not aware that to edit such a column requires not merely a failure to get a B. A. One must have failed many other degrees also.

* * *

Salary is another obstacle. In America the columnist is recompensed chiefly in whoopees.

Diary of an Onlooker in Russia

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Moscow

THE most distinguished visitor of the Soviet Union in the present year has been Edouard Herriot, ex-Premier of France, now chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies and influential leader of the French Radical-Socialist Party, the dominant force in the present French Government. M. Herriot, who had paid a previous visit to Russia in 1922, entered the country through its largest Black Sea port, Odessa. After a flying trip through Ukraina, in the course of which he contrived to visit Kiev, Kharkov, the Dnieprostroi hydroelectric power installation, and Rostov, in the capital of the North Caucasus, he arrived in Moscow, where he was received by Premier Molotov, President Kalinin and Foreign Commissar Litvinov, and went through a busy round of inspection and sight-seeing.

M. Herriot, who traveled as a guest of the Soviet Government, made an excellent impression on his Soviet entertainers. Quick and responsive by temperament, he was never at a loss for a graceful word or act, whether it was a matter of showing how a little chore on a Ukrainan collective farm could have been performed more efficiently, or of reciting the first lines of Schubert's song, "Der Erl König," when it was sung at a reception in his honor, or writing an appreciative inscription in the guest book of an aeronautical institute.

Talking with newspaper correspondents M. Herriot parried all questions bearing on Franco-Soviet relations, evidently feeling that it was not discreet to go into too much detail on this subject. But his visit was an unmistakable link in the new chain of friendship which is being forged between the two countries after the old Franco-Russian Alliance had been so completely sundered by the Revolution. In view of the growing tendency of Soviet foreign policy to drift away from Germany and toward France, it would not be surprising if the future would witness an expansion of the present very modest dimensions of Soviet-French trade and perhaps an increasing utilization of French engineers and technical specialists in the Soviet Union. M. Herriot was delighted to learn that a French firm had supervised the designing and construction of the aluminum plant, which is one of the new factories which will receive power from the Dnieprostroi electricity.

* * *

An interesting subject for a student of sociology is the varying mood of Moscow's numerous queues. A Soviet citizen (or citizeness, for it is usually women who fulfill this tedious task) is apt to spend several hours a day waiting in lines for bread, kerosene, cabbage, milk, soap, and what not. Indeed a line in front of a shop is a hopeful sign; the absence of a line usually means empty shelves. The mass reactions of people in different lines vary quite markedly.

Longest, most tumultuous, most ragged and by far the roughest, are the bread lines in front of stores or booths which on certain days sell the soggy grayish bread that passes for white at the "commercial" price of four rubles a kilogram, which is five times the price of the same bread when sold on ration cards in the coöperative stores. All the people who cannot get ration cards or cannot get enough bread for their needs or for those of their families on the card allotments, swarm to these commercial shops or booths, and it is no uncommon sight to see several hundred people lined up for bread. Exhausted by long waiting, irritated by this daily trial of obtaining the bread, the crowds are almost always querulous and abusive; and accusations of pushing or trying to get ahead in the line unfairly are general, so that the lonely policeman whose task is to maintain order sometimes finds his powers of persuasion and authority strained to the utmost.

During some weeks in the summer when there was an acute shortage of kerosene the queues for this badly needed liquid fuel (most of the private cooking in Moscow is done on oil stoves, or primuses) fairly rivaled the bread queues in strain and roughness. But ordinarily kerosene lines are comparatively short (with from twenty to forty people in each one) and convey a quiet and lifeless impression. Usually the youngest or the very oldest members of the family are seen standing, can in hand, with resigned and uninterested expressions; there is little talk or animation.

In the summer months, when such vegetables as cauliflower, peas and beans make their sole appearance for a few weeks in the year, lines form regularly in front of the stores that sell these vegetables. But these queues, in which there is a larger proportion of men, are more polite and refined; one might call them the aristocrats among the Moscow queues. There is much less pushing than in the bread lines; and if someone steps on his neighbor's toes an apology will usually follow—a rare act in Moscow. The purchasers of cauliflower and peas make the impression of constituting a picked, model crowd.

* * *

If the vegetable lines might be called aristocratic the queues in the Torgsin state shops which do business on a strict "gold or foreign currency" basis are certainly, under present Soviet conditions, recruited from relative plutocrats. For the lucky possessor of a few dollars can purchase in unrationed and unlimited quantities, so long as the dollars hold out, such luxuries as butter and eggs, flour and sugar, which are either unobtainable or obtainable only in microscopic quantities in stores where the Soviet ruble is an accepted means of payment. The process of completing a purchase in a Torgsin store is long and complicated: there are four distinct lines of persons waiting to get goods, to receive checks for them, to pay the checks and then to receive the goods. The buyers are apt to be fidgety and nervous, counting the cost of every article very closely, so as to make their modest treasures go as far as possible.

Certain traits of Russian national character, expansiveness, sociability, love of talk, are clearly reflected in the behavior of the crowds in the lines and make the ordeal of long standing less trying than it would be otherwise. While a foreigner, unless he is of a very phlegmatic or philosophical character, is in danger of losing his self-control altogether during the slow process of waiting in queues, Russians, even when they are total strangers, will quickly strike up acquaintanceship and carry on animated conversation about their personal lives and their families. Queues are also often centers of exchange for valuable practical domestic information, such as what store is selling milk, and on which dates, or how to wash laundry by using preparations of ashes as a substitute for soap.

Cruising on the Norfolk Broads

COWES WEEK, when the smart yachts of royalty and fashion ride and race on the dancing waters of the Solent, attracts a world's attention, but it is not the only place and time in England where yachtsmen meet. The sailing craft that throng the Norfolk Broads in the brief summer season may be less palatial, but hardly less numerous.

Most of the year those strangely remote inland waters of East Anglia are left to the undisturbed overlordship of the kingfisher and the moorhen; when the opaque white mist that nightly rises over the level landscapes of Norfolk melts before the morning sun the reed-bordered lagoons rest unruffled but for a fisherman's boat here and there and an occasional covey of wild duck. But the third quarter of the year brings crowds of happy holiday seekers from shop and counting house and similar landlubberly pursuits, all enthusiastically bent on tasting the joys of a sailor's life.

Of course, there are many keen yachtsmen up and down the 200 miles of navigable lakes and rivers that comprise the Broads, but even for the tyro who doesn't know the difference between a sheet and a mooring, there is lots of fun. A characteristic craft is the wherry—the local name for a yawl-rigged boat—accommodating five or six people. Its hire includes the services of the skipper who is also cook and mentor to the fledgling navigators.

How rich and full the days are! Rising in the morning the newcomer gazes with amazement at the curious phenomenon of a hat-covered head, apparently unattached to a body, moving toward the horns of a cow, the rest of whose form, like that of the man, is entirely blotted out by the dense white fog. Soon the mist lifts. A dive overboard, a splash, once around the boat—the water is pretty cool of early mornings. Perhaps a pull of half a mile in the dinghy to a farmhouse to get some fresh milk and eggs. Back to the boat with appetites that keep the skipper busy.

Then helping—or hindering—the good-natured skipper to cast off moorings. A forenoon lazily spent in the stern as the stout little six-ton craft sails through narrow streams and anon emerges into beautiful Wroxham Broad, or inches her way through some smaller lake overgrown with water lilies. Luncheon hour, perhaps, finds the boat riding off some pretty old-world village like Stokesby. Someone suggests landing and lunching at the inn. The motion is unanimously carried and acted upon.

Or perhaps it is the ruins of some ancient abbey, as St. Benet's, that call for an afternoon's excursion. There are those who will assert that the low, flat lands of East Anglia form too calm a setting to be picturesque, but others find unending delight upon its bird-haunted waters, in its placid villages and ancient weather-beaten churches. There are probably forty or fifty broads—some hardly larger than ponds; others amply big to set the scene for colorful regattas, and all connected by small rivers and winding streams.

Night falls. Dinner over, the skipper battens down a tarpaulin over the hatchway to the cabin in order to keep out the drenching night mist. Under the swinging lamp, books are brought out; someone reads a poem. But not for long. The long, lovely day in the open tends to pleasant drowsiness. Bunks beckon invitingly. Someone turns out the light. Another day on the Norfolk Broads has passed into the realm of happy memory.

W. R. M.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Back-Fence Candidacy

IF REPORTS are to be taken at their face value, a man highly esteemed by the people of this city is on the verge of doing them a great disservice.

Contingent upon his ability to win the approval and support of President Roosevelt, Joseph V. McKee is expected to announce himself . . . an independent candidate for Mayor.

We see no glory in this for Mr. McKee. We see serious danger in it for the anti-Tammany cause.

That Bronx Democratic leader Edward J. Flynn sees a good political speculation in running Mr. McKee is easily understood. . . . All very fine for Edward J. Flynn and his party organization. But a hazard, we think, for the Fusion cause. Also a sad risk for the popularity and high potentialities of Joseph V. McKee.

Many of the 262,000 voters who wrote in Mr. McKee's name on the ballot last November did so because they believed he would later frankly, fully, actively identify himself with the anti-Tammany movement. They were disappointed when he failed to do so. They were disappointed when he took himself definitely out of municipal politics last May. . . .

We credit Mr. McKee with too much intelligence to ignore the grave responsibility he would incur in trying to draw votes away from Fusion after it has found a candidate whose record and ability mark him as the uncompromising, thoroughgoing foe of Tammany Hall, and whose chances of winning are rated as from two to four to one. . . .

We would gladly have gone with Mr. McKee through the main gate. But we cannot condone or have any part in present efforts to boost him over the back fence.—*New York World-Telegram.*

What Are You Voting For?

ON THE seventh of next November the voters of North Carolina are going to the polls to vote for or against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. . . . There is a tremendous stampede on among the masses, it seems, for repeal. A stampede is exciting, wild and dangerous. . . .

In voting for repeal, what are you voting for? In the first place, you are voting for liquor. That is certain; it is a settled fact. . . . Repeal means liquor, a nation flooded with liquor, a nation cursed with liquor. . . .

In voting for repeal you are voting for drunkenness. Certainly. Liquor makes people drunk. The more of it that is turned loose the more drunkenness we shall see; the more drunkards will infest our homes, walk our streets and run mad up and down our highways. . . .

In voting for repeal you are voting for the wreck and ruin of our youth, both boys and girls. . . . You know young people are already wild enough today, but when they are tanked up on liquor they will be much wilder and more reckless. . . .

In voting for repeal you vote for wrecked homes. Liquor is a tremendous and merciless home destroyer. . . .

In voting for repeal you are voting to take the hard-earned money out of the hands of thousands and millions of working men. . . . You are voting to take the clothes off the backs of countless numbers of poor little children and food out of their mouths. . . .

. . . Let's see if we can't save North Carolina and set an example for the nation and the whole world.—*Walter E. Isenhour, in Roxboro (N. C.) Courier.*